

# THE NAPANE

U M 20 Jan 03 Vol. 14 - JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

## MILLINERY OPENING - - SATURDAY - - MARCH 22nd

We open the Spring Millinery Season on Saturday with a grand showing of latest creations of the Millinery Art. Every person is welcome to see what our busy staff of milliners have prepared for you. The little folks and misses will be just as welcome as the older people.

## SATURDAY EVENING DISPLAY

Following our long established custom we will, on Saturday evening, give over our counter and table space on the ground floor to an extensive and descriptive display of what is newest in Dress Goods, Silks and Trimmings.

## Our New Carpet Room

will also be on dress parade and we are anxious for everyone to see it. Handsome Carpets, beautiful Rugs and dainty Curtains will be on exhibition for your benefit.

## A Display for the Men

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 22nd, we will make a special display of our new Spring assortment of Men's Suitings, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Men's, Youths' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Clothing. Our East Store is devoted exclusively to this department.

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ON SATURDAY, MARCH 22nd, we will make a special display of our Spring assortment of Men's Suitings, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Men's, Youths' Children's Ready-to-Wear Clothing. Our East Store is devoted exclusively to this department. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend and inspect our imm assortment. We assure you that no store in this County looks after the interests of the and Boys as this store does.

# The Robinson Co'y

## Great ANNUAL DISCOUNT Sale!

Before Stock-Taking.

SPECIAL VALUES IN China, Crockery & Glassware

All the month many lines will be sold at less than half price as the stock is too large and must be reduced by one half in this sale. I include all lines of Groceries, etc. 300 Brooms, 3 string, will be offered at 15c, good value at 20c

## WM. COXALL.

### ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN WESLEY CLANCY, OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN, IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, MERCHANT, AN INSOLVENT.

Notice is hereby given that John Wesley Clancy, merchant, has made an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors, and they are hereby notified to meet at my office, in the Court House, Napanee, on

**SATURDAY, THE 29th DAY OF MARCH, 1902.**

at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the appointment of inspectors and giving directions for the disposition of the estate.

Notice is further given that all creditors must file their claims duly verified by affidavit with me on or before the 5th day of April, 1902, after which date I shall distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have received notice.

GEO. D. HAWLEY, Sheriff, Assignee.

Dated March 20th, 1902.

## SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

### Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

**Thos. Symington,**  
SEEDSMAN,  
Napanee.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT

## The Board of Audit

FOR THE COUNTY OF

## LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

will meet for the purpose of auditing the Public accounts, at the Judge's Chambers, in

### THE COURT HOUSE

— IN THE —

### TOWN OF NAPANEE,

— ON —

## FRIDAY, APRIL 4th, 1902,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

All accounts for Audit must be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace on or before the 1st day of April, 1902.

H. M. DEROCHE,  
Clerk of the Peace.

Napanee, March 19th, 1902. 14b

Churns, butter bowls, ladies, dairy pails, all kinds of fence wire. Agents for Ellwood wire fencing. BOYLE & SON.

## STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement, made in pursuance of the Dominion Elections Act, 1900, Section 146, of all the election expenses incurred by, or on behalf of, F. S. WARTMAN, a candidate at the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, in the Electoral District of Addington, held on the 8th January, 1902, and the 15th January, 1902, and all bills and vouchers relative thereto, are hereto annexed:

Candidate's personal expenses.....	\$ 56 00
J. W. Bertram, postage.....	150 73
C. H. Finkle, livery.....	40 00
E. J. B. Pense, printing.....	21 75
The Pollard Printing Co., printing.....	20 24
H. Beatty, meals and lodgings.....	8 00

\$296 72

A. W. BENJAMIN,  
Financial Agent.

Dated at Yarker, March 12th, 1902.

## STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement, made in pursuance of the Dominion Elections Act, 1900, Section 146, of all the election expenses incurred by, or on behalf of, MELZAR AVERY, a candidate at the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, for the Electoral District of Addington, held on the 8th January, 1902, and the 15th January, 1902, and all bills and vouchers relative thereto are hereto annexed:

Candidate's personal expenses.....	\$125 00
W. J. Paul, organizing.....	75 00
D. E. Rose, telegrams, postage, stationery and organizing.....	24 55
The Canadian Freeman, printing.....	25 00
John Stewart, hall rentals.....	12 00
John Stewart, paid express printing.....	2 00
W. Templeton, proprietor Beaver, printing.....	25 00
W. G. Wilson, organization expenses.....	15 00
James R. Fraser, organizing, postage, telephone messages, telegrams, typewriting.....	71 60

\$375 15

JOHN STEWART,  
Financial Agent.

Dated at Napanee, March 12th, 1902.

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, B. late Senior Registrar and House Central London Nose, Throat and Ear and Clinical Assistant: Royal London O Hospital, Morefield's Eye Hospital; Clinical Assistant of the throat and earment of the West End Hospital for di nervous system, London, Eng., vi Paisley House, the third Monday month for consultation on diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

### Snow From a Clear Sky.

The most wonderful snowstorm all that may be seen every winter the Adirondacks are those that when the sky is cloudless. There are several varieties. Ever or two we would see what look a fog form about the distant hills then come drifting across the valley. Doubtless it was a real laden cloud that had been along until it struck our level feet above the sea) in the Adirondack when the conditions became favorable for the release of its feathery burden.

We saw these clouds fill the air flakes that were driven along horizontally by a strong gale, at the tops of our old hemlock spruces rose into the clear air obstructed sunlight above the level of the snow producing a sun. We even saw the snow in the air about us that the trees six feet above the earth not visible, although the treetops were seen, and the sun shone through the shallow storm strength enough to cast distinct shadows.

We have stood on a quiet, sun top and looked down into a valley than 100 feet below us, where a storm was raging with violence the temperature was frigid.

**Fossil Pills.**—The demand is their worth. Dr. Agnew's Liver beating out many fossil formulas after a box. They're better medicine doses, and 10 cents a vial. A ailments may arise from a disorder. Keep the liver right and you'll r Sick Headache, Biliousness, Nausea, Stipation and Sallow Skin 100 pills. Sold by A. W. Grange & Co.



# NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

CANADA—FRIDAY, MARCH 21st, 1902.

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2nd.

and showing of the  
what our busy staff  
just as welcome as

DISPLAY!

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## WEST VS. BENJAMIN.

The Above Case Has Been a Long Drawn Out Affair—Will the Contestants be Satisfied Now.

The Yarker case celebre has advanced one step further to its end. The following appeared under the legal intelligence in the Toronto papers of March 13th:—

"West vs. Benjamin—Judgment (O.) on appeal by plaintiff from order of Meredith, C.J., upon appeals by plaintiff and also defendant from a report of the Master at Napanee upon a reference directed by the Supreme Court of Canada to take partnership accounts between the parties from and inclusive of the 1st day of January, 1882, to the dissolution of the partnership, and including in such account all the rights and liabilities, assets and effects belonging to the partnership as they existed on the 1st day of January, 1882, and the dealings with such property since the dissolution. The judgment of the Supreme Court recited and confirmed a settlement arrived at on Feb. 4th, 1882. It was contended, inter alia, for plaintiff, that pursuant to the judgment the report should have allowed as an asset of the partnership on Jan. 1st, 1882, a sum of \$4,751, the amount of sundry private accounts of defendant, for which he had, it is alleged, given partnership goods in payment and not been charged with their price, and also a sum of \$2,063.03 credited as paid by defendant for partnership debts, but paid for, it is alleged, by delivery of partnership goods, not charged to him, and that both these sums could be properly taken into account without disturbing the figures of matters agreed upon by the settlement of Feb. 1st, 1882, and also that the Master's finding that defendant had at the time of the settlement \$4,000 worth of unpaid promissory notes in his hands and unaccounted for, and which the Chief Justice refused by \$3,000, should not be disturbed. The defendant cross-appealed as to \$3,000 allowed by the Master for interest against defendant, and a sum of \$1,000 known as the German note. Appeal as to promissory notes allowed, and as to items of \$4,751 and \$2,063.03 dismissed. Plaintiff to have three-quarters of the costs of his appeal. Cross appeal dismissed with costs. Judgment in other respects affirmed. It was stated that the late lamented Lister, J.A., had come to a similar conclusion. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., and J. H. Madden (Napanee) for plaintiff. W. R. Riddell, K.C., and C. A. Masten for defendant."

The Master's report above referred to found there was \$1,000 worth of notes in defendant's hands at the time of the settlement unaccounted for and he allowed interest on the same from Jan. 1, 1883; he also found that an item of \$119 was unaccounted for, with interest from Jan. 1, 1884. In the above two sums West is entitled to one-half share. The item of \$119 was, by the judgment of Chief Justice Meredith, referred back to the Master and has yet to be dealt with by him. The report also found plaintiff was entitled to one-third interest in the sum of \$3,972.95, with interest from Nov. 1, 1894; this amount was increased, by the judgment of Chief Justice Meredith by \$130, making a total of \$4,102.95. Out of this amount, however, an item of \$165 was also referred back to the Master along with the "Dunn" notes, \$42 and \$50 respectively, the latter of which had not been allowed by the Master and under the judgment the reference will go to the Master to dispose of the items \$119, \$165 and the two

## BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Must be free of all dirt and impurities and no burnt.

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity delivered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

## THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

## Western Beef —AT— J. F. Smith's.

### PERSONALS.

Mr. J. A. Windover, of Forest Mills, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Irving, manager of Haines' shoe store, is spending a few days in Belleville.

Mr. Charlie Stevens was in Tweed on Monday, on business.

Miss Wright, of Sandhurst, spent a few days last week the guest of Mr. J. A. Asselstine.

Mr. John Soby was in Tweed on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Vandervoort attended the jubilee events in Sydenham Street Methodist church and were guests of Mr. J. A. Asselstine, Alfred St., Kingston, last week.

Mr. Wm. Rankin returned on Saturday last from the Kingston Hospital, where he underwent an operation for an affection of the left eye. He is getting along as well as could be expected, but will have to return to the hospital again in about six weeks to have an operation performed on the other eye.

Mrs. John A. Shibley, of Napanee, and Wm. Kurth, Mr. Shibley's valet, arrived in Phoenix, Arizona, last Saturday morning.

Mr. W. S. Herrington attended court in Cornwall on Monday and Tuesday, of this week, as King's Council.

Messrs W. S. Herrington, K.C., and James H. Madden, of Napanee, attended court in Deseronto.

Miss Hattie Draoup left Wednesday evening for Belleville, having received word her aunt, Miss Aull, was ill.

Mr. Harry Mowers left Wednesday for Tacoma. He will stop at Winnipeg en route. Mrs. Mowers expects to join him in about two months.

Mr. George Perry left last week for Buffalo, en route to Duluth.

Mrs. Fralick, mother of Mrs. J. W. Anderson, is spending a month with relatives and friends in Sidney.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips of Brandon

## DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

### PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for .....	\$6 00
A Gold Filling.....	1 00
A Silver Filling.....	50
A Cement Filling.....	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.  
50c

## HOCKEY

Notes From the - - -  
Quinte District League.

Belleville 13, Picton 3.

The Picton Gazette was in a high state of hilarity when the Belleville boys defeated Napanee by 5 goals, but the Picton P—s went over to Belleville last Friday night and were defeated by 10 goals, just double the number of Napanee's defeat. The Belleville papers say that "Picton stood no chance at all," and we guess they're about right. Napanee scored 5 goals to Belleville's 4 in the second half. Still, poor old Picton never was in it for a minute anyway. The Gazoot will have to explain the defeat away to the satisfaction

As will be seen by the foregoing figures Napanee is the only team that has any license whatever to be called champions of the Quinte District and we take this opportunity of congratulating the boys on their well earned victory and we are proud of their ability to win the trophy for another year.



# CONFUSION OF CASTE.

## CHAPTER V.

One June evening Mrs. Markham was going to the village when a neighbor overtook her, and, as they walked on together, this woman—prompted perhaps really by kindness—fell to telling her what the village was saying of Mr. Trelawney and Letty.

"It's not that I believe anything myself, I'm sure, Mrs. Markham," she began mysteriously, "and as for knowing a bit about the matter—why, I know nothing; I've never been one of them as pry into other people's affairs, but I don't like to hear Letty's name lightly spoken of, nor yours either—that's the fact, and I shouldn't be a true friend to her or you if I didn't say so."

"And who is speaking Letty's name lightly?" exclaimed Mrs. Markham, flushing at this address, and perhaps suddenly, too, feeling a cruel presentiment of what was coming.

And then the other told her how all the place was talking of Mr. Trelawney's liking for Letty. "And, you see, Mrs. Markham," she said, "they blame you for it, for Letty's only a child, and she don't know what's right or wrong—and if a gentleman pays her attention, or likes to sit chatting with her, how is she to see any harm in it, or to help being pleased? But when people see you standing by, and looking on, and lending a hand in it all—"

"Well, when they see me doing that, mightn't they that know me trust me to take care of my own child?" interrupted Mrs. Markham, with her face in a flame, and her voice trembling with indignation. "Do you think I've lived thirteen years with Mr. Trelawney, and don't know what he is?—or that Letty's as safe with him as she'd be with her own father? It's only them that have got evil in their own hearts that would think evil either of her, poor lamb, or of him, or of me; and when they speak about us next in your company, Mrs. Saunders, you may tell them that I said so, and that I thank them; yes, tell them that I thank them," cried the angry woman, throbbing all over with contempt and indignation, "for their kind opinion of Letty and me."

She walked home in a tumult of bitter feeling. As she opened the gate, and crossed the garden towards the house, she saw Mr. Trelawney sitting under one of the trees talking to Letty, and with a quick, sore impulse she called to the girl to come in.

"You forget everything you have to do when you're amusing yourself, Letty," was what her aunt said, and she gave her a little push before her—not being really angry with her, but showing her perplexity by seeming to be angry.

"I shall have to send her away," she began to think to herself that night. "I can't be watching her all ways, and even if I were to watch her I can't watch him. I'd better try to get her away. Perhaps I needn't part with her for good, but if she was to go for a bit then he'd get out of the way of wanting her, and we could begin again fresh when she came back; and, please God, the talk would die out."

And then, sad at heart, and yet seeing no other way out of her difficulty, she set herself to think to what place Letty could be sent.

## Or Gentility Vs. Nobility of Soul.

him, he had already been put by Letty in possession of the matter which the elder woman had meant to communicate to him herself.

It was unfortunate—but yet the fault had hardly been Letty's. She had met Mr. Trelawney as she was going out, and had only raised her eyes for a moment to him with a quick tremulous smile, not meaning to appeal to him, or to make any complaint, but only to give him that one smile, and pass on; but something wistful and sad in the poor little face had struck him, and instead of letting her pass he stopped her, and asked her if anything was wrong. And then it all came out. Oh, no—nothing was wrong; it was only that—that they wanted her to go to Yorkshire, and—she didn't want to go.

"Why, who wants you to go to Yorkshire?" he inquired, in surprise.

"My Aunt Cooper, sir," she said. "She has written to ask me."

"Well, write back to her, and say you can't be spared."

"But Aunt Markham wants it too, sir."

"Your Aunt Markham wants you to go away?"

"She says, sir, that I can't refuse."

"I don't see why you should not refuse, if you don't want to go, Letty. I'll speak to your aunt about it."

"Will you? Oh, thank you, sir!" she said, and the sad and anxious young face began in a moment to brighten with gratitude and hope. If he said he would take her part, need she have any more fear? She had started from the house with a heavy heart, but as she went on her way now her heart was light within her.

So it happened that when Mrs. Markham went into the study, prepared to tell her tale in such a way as she hoped would enlist Mr. Trelawney on her side, to her dismay it was he and not she who instantly broached the subject, and by his first words showed her that Letty's view of the matter, and not her own, was the one that he intended to take.

"Mrs. Markham, has anything gone wrong between you and Letty?"

"Gone wrong, sir?" she echoed, almost with a cry. "God bless you, no!"

"Then I cannot understand this sudden desire of yours to get rid of her."

"I don't desire to get rid of her, sir. Pray don't say such a thing. She's dearer to me than my own life. I only want her to go away for a little bit. Oh! sir,"—and all at once, to his amazement, she broke down, and the tears ran down her cheeks—"Oh! sir, don't oppose her going! It's for her good, or I wouldn't urge it. Do you think I'd want to send her away except for that?—when—when she's all I've got in the world!" cried the poor soul, and fairly began to sob.

Mr. Trelawney looked at her for a moment or two, and then he looked down upon his desk. After a little silence, he said gravely—

"Of course there is something in all this that I don't understand. I think, if you would speak openly to me, Mrs. Markham, it would be best. I am apparently vexing you very much by opposing this scheme of

the end of that time—

"It will be better for me to go than for her," he said abruptly. "My going somewhere for change of air after my illness would seem perfectly natural. Mr. Gibson has spoken of it more than once. I might go to some seaside place for a month or so, and then abroad, and stay perhaps in Paris for the winter."

"Oh, sir, I couldn't expect you to do all that—just for Letty's sake."

"I would do more than that for Letty's sake. I may well do it when"

"Oh, aunt, has he spoken to you? How good he is! I think he is kinder than anybody else in all the world!" she cried.

"Yes, yes, he is very kind," replied Mrs. Markham a little stiffly. She put Letty back from her almost impatiently; she glanced uneasily at the open door; a curious feeling, half of anger against the girl, half of terror, came to her. "Of course he is always kind; but don't you talk in such a foolish way, Letty," she said sharply. "I don't know what Mr. Trelawney would think if he was to hear you." And she got up, and cut Letty's enthusiasm short with a feeling as if a knife had gone into her heart. For there was something in the girl's face, and in the passionate, unconscious joy of her voice, which awoke a fear in her that she did not know how to bear—a fear that started up like a spectre before her, and that she had not courage to face. "God forgive me for a blind fool!" she cried that night on her knees before she went to bed.

(To Be Continued.)

## DUELING INSTINCT IN GERMANY

"Sir, you hof insulted me!"  
"So? How did I did it?"  
"You wrinkled your nose by me."  
"So? You mean like dot, und dot?"  
"Scoundrel! Ve vill fight. Vat is your peesness?"  
"Dot's my peesness. Vat is your peesness?"  
"I am a Cherman Lieutenant."  
"I am sorry for de army."  
"So? Und you vill fight yet?"  
"Or I vill fight ven you are retty."  
"Vat is to be de weapons?"  
"I haf my choice, of course."  
"Not unless you choose pistols."  
"Und vy do you brefer pistols?"  
"Because I am putty goot pistol shooter."

"I see. Den I vill not fight you."  
"If you do not fight und let me kill you I vill prand you as a coward."

"If you prand me as a coward I vill pull your nose right before your face."

"You are as goot as a dead man."  
"I am vorth a tousand dead men, you gooseneck monkey."

"Himmel! You haf insulted de army, und ven you insult de army you insult de emperor!"

"Go vay from me, you pinheadet spindle-lecks."

"You are no chentlemen."  
"I am glat of it."

"I vill see you later."  
"Vat a pity!"

"Bah!"  
"Pooh!"

## NOT SO FICKLE.

The saying, "Fickle as a weather-cock," once received a striking refutation in the experience of a certain Doctor of Divinity. The divine, being of a feeble constitution, was led to go to extremes in protecting himself against the cold, and at such times nothing would induce him to consent to be out of doors, even in a carriage, if the wind was from the east.

A friend, not having heard from the reverend gentleman for three weeks, notwithstanding that the weather had been unusually mild and

## ON THE FARM.

### THE FARM'S SHARE.

That the farm is entitled to returned to it all the wastes animal husbandry and to have fertility increased and conserves admitted by all husbandmen. deed, so necessary for the success of farming operations! fertile soil that the prudent farmer will make all his plans embrace soil's needs. In the purchase commercial feeds, all other being equal, he will give preference to that feed adding to the supply those elements of fertility most desired. In the feeding of stock he will remember that the increment from the full grown, needed animal is more valuable for richness than that from the young one.

Experienced feeders are fully aware that often the only profit from season's feeding is represented by manure, and as this is the farm's share of the transaction it behooves the farmer who holds it in trust for the farm to observe all economical caring for it and applying it to the farm in the most valuable condition and in an intelligent manner. effort shall be made to take care of manure and save for land all its useful properties it tells little whether the animal be fed some of the richly nitrogen concentrates of commerce or

### HOMELY CORNMEAL.

In the liquid portions of the manure are found the excreted nitrogen the digested food as well as the potash. This liquid manure holds the nitrogen and potash in soluble condition and any admixture of extraneous water taken up by these elements, holds them in solution and if allowed to leech away of course filches just what carries from the value of the manure. The preservation of the manure is desirable not only because it represents fully one-half of the manure's value but because it is immediately available for plant assimilation. It is to go to work at once to assist in making the new crop to be made into manure. This liquid manure most completely saved in the stable with water-tight floors or gutters so none of the liquid may soak in the earth of the stables. By the use of active absorbent qualities be used in sufficient quantities to take up all the liquid. Straw coming from the thrasher in a broken condition absorbs vegetable. Nature made it waterproof its protection and unless its waterproofing is broken up by cutting crushing it sheds water like the verbiel duck's back, almost understood of course that the absorbing agents cannot hold the fertilizing elements against dilution and loss, but if the manure shall be applied directly from

### STABLE TO THE FIELD

in a growing crop or where it is quickly be incorporated with soil, the farmer has discharged his stewardship well. Odors from manure are always warnings of the volatile or gaseous portion of the atmosphere. Where manure is piled and fermentation allowed to become active, decomposition progresses rapidly among the elements, volatilization increases if not arrested a very large percentage of the worth of the manure is lost to the atmosphere.

To guard against this loss of volatile ammonia in the stable at the same time safe

"I shall have to send her away," she began to think to herself that night. "I can't be watching her all ways, and even if I were to watch her I can't watch him. I'd better try to get her away. Perhaps I needn't part with her for good, but if she was to go for a bit then he'd get out of the way of wanting her, and we could begin again fresh when she came back; and, please God, the talk would die out."

And then, sad at heart, and yet seeing no other way out of her difficulty, she set herself to think to what place Letty could be sent.

Letty had an aunt on her father's side, living in Yorkshire, a poor woman with a large family, who was little likely, indeed, to be willing to take her niece into her house for nothing, but who perhaps would be glad enough to take her, if Mrs. Markham paid for her board. Suppose she were to write to this woman, telling her some fraction of the truth, and get her to send an invitation to Letty to come for a few months and stay with her?

Mrs. Markham thought over this plan for a few hours, and the longer she thought of it the more feasible it seemed to her. The morning it had first come into her mind she secretly wrote her letter, and three or four days afterwards her heart came into her mouth as she took the answer to it from the postman's hand.

The reply came—as she had asked that it should come—addressed to Letty.

"Child," said Mrs. Markham, almost tremulously, "there's a letter for you."

"For me?" cried Letty in surprise, for Letty wrote and received few letters, and she opened it with a wondering face, and read it (it was yet long); and then went suddenly into a little quick laugh.

"How funny!" she said. "It's from Aunt Eliza, up in Yorkshire, and she asks me to go and see them. What in the world could put it into her head that I should go all that way!"

"Why shouldn't you go?—if it was a right thing to do? You shouldn't be always thinking of what you'd like best yourself, Letty. You should consider other people. It's very nice of Mrs. Cooper to want to see you—and she's your aunt just as much as I am—and, if she asks you, I don't see how you can refuse to go to her. I'm sure."

The tears had started up to Letty's eyes, and Mrs. Markham had to turn her head away that she might not see them.

"We needn't settle the matter all at once, but I'm afraid you'll have to go, Letty," she said, after a moment or two, in a kinder tone, and then she went vigorously to work at something she was doing, and she set Letty some work to do too, and kept her steadily at it, contriving nearly all day to keep her in her sight, lest she should go and tell Mr. Trelawney about the scheme for sending her to Yorkshire, and get him to plead for her that she should not go.

It was one of the days on which she had lessons with Miss Watson, and, as soon as she should start in the evening for the school-house, it was Mrs. Markham's plan to go to the study and tell Mr. Trelawney of the arrangement she wished to make. She could discuss the matter with him then, safe from any interruption from Letty, and—as she hoped—overcome any objections to her plan that he might raise.

So, almost as soon as Letty's back was turned, she proceeded to do this; only, unfortunately for the complete success of her scheme, it had happened, as Letty was starting for the village, that at the garden gate she had met Mr. Trelawney and, before Mrs. Markham spoke to

going! It's for her good, or I wouldn't urge it. Do you think I'd want to send her away except for that?—when—when she's all I've got in the world!" cried the poor soul, and fairly began to sob.

Mr. Trelawney looked at her for a moment or two, and then he looked down upon his desk. After a little silence, he said gravely—

"Of course there is something in all this that I don't understand. I think, if you would speak openly to me, Mrs. Markham, it would be best. I am apparently vexing you very much by opposing this scheme of yours, but I can't help opposing it when I see how unwilling Letty is to go, and when I feel, too, how much both you and I would lose by parting with her. There is something in your mind that you have not told me yet, and if you want me to agree with you, or to help you, I think you must let me know what it is."

And then he turned his face to her again, and waited for her to speak.

She had said to herself beforehand that she would not tell him the truth, but now how could she keep the truth from him, when he declared that, unless he knew it, he would not help her to get Letty away? It was hard upon her to have to tell it; it seemed to her like setting her with her own lips to stain her child's name; and yet what else could she do?—how else could she make him agree that Letty should go? She went through a bitter struggle during those moments while Mr. Trelawney sat waiting for her to answer him; how bitter perhaps he guessed, when at last she began to speak.

"I had hoped not to have had to tell you anything, sir," she began by saying, speaking without looking at him, in a broken voice; "but since Letty's been with you before me, and you're resolved to take her part—well, I can't help it now. It's only this (it mayn't seem much, perhaps, to you, or the like of you, but, oh! sir, it's life or death to Letty!)—they're beginning to talk up in the village—about you and her."

"How can they be such fools?" he cried out indignantly, and the blood came to his face.

"Oh! sir, I know it's false. If it wasn't,"—and through her tears her eyes flashed fire for a moment—"do you think I would let her stay another hour under your roof? No, no, sir, I'm not blaming you, or thinking you in fault; it's myself to blame, who am an old woman, and should have known Letty; but I was pleased to see you like her, and I thought she was such a child—and I knew I could trust you, sir, I knew I could do it—yes, and I know it now—and, though my heart's sad and sore, I say still—God bless you, sir, for all your goodness to her, and God reward you—and He will," she cried, and covered her face, and sobbed bitterly.

She had been standing since she entered the room, but suddenly now, in his pity for her, he rose from his own chair and made her take it.

"Mrs. Markham, I am the only one to blame. I am sorry with my whole heart," he said earnestly. "But yet, take my advice, and do not think of sending Letty away. That is the one thing you must not do. If you let their evil tongues frighten you into parting with her, her going will be taken as an admission that she has done wrong. No, no—whatever else we do, you must keep her with you. She must stay, and live the report down."

"She will never do that, sir, if she ever comes to hear of it at all," Mrs. Markham answered sadly. "It's not with her as it might be with many. Give Letty a bad name, and you've dug her grave for her."

He made no answer, and they were both silent for a minute. Then at

## NOT SO FICKLE.

The saying, "Fickle as a weathercock," once received a striking refutation in the experience of a certain Doctor of Divinity. The divine, being of a feeble constitution, was led to go to extremes in protecting himself against the cold, and at such times nothing would induce him to consent to be out of doors, even in a carriage, if the wind was from the east.

A friend, not having heard from the reverend gentleman for three weeks, notwithstanding that the weather had been unusually mild and agreeable, feared he might be ill, and called at his house to inquire. He found him in his library, the sun streaming through the closed windows and a blazing fire in the grate. The doctor himself seemed in his usual health and spirits. Naturally, the visitor asked why he was not enjoying the soft air and sunshine. He shook his head and said:—

"Impossible, my friend, I dare not, and you know I never do venture out of doors in an east wind."

"But the wind has been south for three weeks," urged his friend.

"You are greatly mistaken," rejoined the doctor. "Look at the weather-vane!" and he pointed triumphantly to the weathercock of a neighboring church.

"But that vane has not moved for the last three weeks. It wants oiling," was the response.

The good doctor had been kept a prisoner for three weeks by a rusty weathercock!

## DANGER OF INFECTION.

After all that we have said of the contagiousness, or rather the communicability, of tuberculosis, and consumption in particular, one must not think that a breath in an atmosphere accidentally laden with bacilli would certainly render a healthy individual consumptive, or that by a swallow of tuberculous milk, or a little injury from a broken cuspidor one must necessarily become tuberculous. The secretions of our nasal cavities, doubtless also the blood, and the secretions of the stomach of a healthy individual, have bactericidal properties; that is to say, they kill the dangerous germs before they have a chance to do harm. Therefore, the healthy man or woman should not have an exaggerated fear of tuberculosis, but they should, nevertheless, not recklessly expose themselves to the danger of infection.

The various American trade unions have in all 1,800,000 members.

The first fire-engine used in America was sent from England in 1731.

Paris has 75,000 persons employed in her dressmaking establishments.

A silken thread is three times as strong as a flaxen one of the same thickness.

One of the finest bronzes known is made of aluminum alloyed with copper.

64 out of every 100 pounds of foreign wool imported into England come from Australasia.

During the past 20 years, the number of duels recorded as having taken place in Italy has been 3,914.

Africa produced six million gallons of wine in 1900. All but a million gallons of this amount came from Algiers.

98,361 recruits were obtained for the British Army in 1900. This is nearly double the number of the year before.

Germany now holds the world's record for glove-making. She has 1,100 glove factories, of which 1,000 make kid gloves exclusively.

There are 11,004 mines and quarries in active operation in the United Kingdom. These produce 280 millions of tons of minerals in a year.

in a growing crop or where it is quickly be incorporated with soil, the farmer has discharged stewardship well. Odors from manure are always warnings of loss the volatile or gaseous portions of the atmosphere. Where manure piled and fermentation allowed become active, decomposition progresses rapidly among the solid elements, volatilization increases if not arrested a very large percentage of the worth of the manure is into the atmosphere.

To guard against this loss volatile ammonia in the stables at the same time safeguard healthfulness of the stables barns occupied by valuable animals some such absorbent of gases as plaster or super phosphate should be freely used in connection with liquid absorbing litter.

Of course the plaster and super phosphate absorb liquids also work in conjunction with the dung. By taking proper care of manure one may feed purchased concentrated feeding stuffs to be fed to animals at a profit with the full assurance that they shall carry a good profit to the land in the manure, the latter profit being often satisfactorily commensurate with the first cost.

## USE OF COVER CROPS.

Prof. I. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, says:—"Cover crops in a measure, take the place of fertilizers and manures. They are, however, a universal panacea for soil deficiencies, neither are they full substitute in all cases for fertilizers. There is always a field for the profitable use of all of the concentrated forms of fertilizers named, and in many cases there is also a special place for use of fertilizers, therefore the need of honest goods. Commercial fertilizers furnish available food, but no humus. The crop furnishes both, but it is fair to say that the plant food the former are more available in the latter. Cover crops improve the physical condition of the lessening the cost of tillage. Practically, fertilizers benefit the soil little or none. The humus furnished by cover crops increases the availability of the plant food already in the soil; fertilizers do not. Cover crops shade the land and conserve moisture."

It is impossible to accurately compare the cost of fertilizers with cost of seeds for the cover crops the preparation of the soil for tillage. The cost of increasing product by extra tillage, by the use of fertilizers, by cover crops or by three means, can only be determined in each case by the farmer interested.

I give below a single illustration of what a cover crop contains, knowing that another cover crop under other conditions might either more or less valuable. Se growth of clover, furnished in roots and tops per acre the following: Nitrogen 138.86 lbs., phosphoric 67.35 lbs., potash 109.90 lbs. It is removed by 25 bushels wheat accompanying straw, nitrogen 138.86 lbs., phosphoric acid 20 lbs., potash 27 lbs. It is believed most of the nitrogen taken up by legumes is secured from the unbound nitrogen in the atmosphere. The clover did not add to either store of phosphoric acid or potash. The plant took them from the soil and made them available.—F. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner.

## "STAGGERS" IN HORSES

The disease is an inflammation of the brain or spinal cord, associated with a breaking down of the tissue of the brain. It is popularly called "staggers," or "mad



## ON THE FARM.

### THE FARM'S SHARE.

At the farm is entitled to have reaped it all the wastes from all husbandry and to have its fertility increased and conserved by itted by all husbandmen. In, so necessary for the successful cult of farming operations is the le soil that the prudent farmer make all his plans embrace the s needs. In the purchase of mercial feeds, all other things equal, he will give preference hat feed adding to the manure ly those elements of fertility t desired. In the feeding of live k he will remember that the ex- nimal is more valuable for en- nent than that from the growing

perienced feeders are fully aware often the only profit from a on's feeding is represented by the ure, and as this is the farm's e of the transaction it becomes farmer who holds it in trust for arm to observe all economy in g for it and applying it to the t in the most valuable condition in an intelligent manner. If no t shall be made to take care pro- y of manure and save for the all its useful properties it mat- little whether the animal shall d some of the richly nitrogenous entres of commerce or only

### HOMELY CORNMEAL.

he liquid portions of the manure found the excreted nitrogen from digested food as well as most of potash. This liquid manure s the nitrogen and potash in a ble condition and any admixture xtraneous water taken up by e elements, holds them in solu- and if allowed to leech or drain y of course sitches just what it ies from the value of the man- The preservation of the soluble ure is desirable not only because represents fully one-half of the ure's value but because being ble it is immediately available plant assimilation. It is ready o to work at once to assist in ing the new crop to be made more manure. This liquid is t completely saved in stables t water-tight floors or gutters, one of the liquid may soak away he earth of the stables. Bedding ctive absorbent qualities should sed in sufficient quantities to up all the liquid. Straw as ing from the thrasher in an un- en condition absorbs very lit- Nature made it waterproof for protection and unless its organ- on is broken up by cutting or hing it sheds water like the pro- ial duck's back, almost. It is re- stood of course that these ab- g agents cannot hold the soluble lizing elements against water ion and loss, but if the manure l be applied directly from the

### STABLE TO THE FIELD

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guard against this loss of tile ammonia in the stables and

gers," because of the prominent symptoms shown. The symptoms are those of brain disease. The animal appears blind and only partially conscious; there is often a tendency to turn in a circle to the right or left, and a staggering or a straddling gait. There is usually a trembling of the muscles. Where the spinal cord only is affected the animal frequently recovers. Laxative food should be given, and iodide of potash in one-drachm doses dissolved in water can be given once daily for three or four days.

Practically all cases, where the brain is the seat of the disease, die, and all methods of treatment so far have proven of no value. The animal should be placed where it will be comfortable, and cannot injure itself or other animals, and supplied with soft laxative food, such as thin bran mash. The only treatment for the disease is preventive, by avoiding wormy, mouldy corn.

Mouldy or wormy corn does not seem to be injurious to other animals and can be fed to cattle and hogs without danger.

### MISSING LINK IN JAVA.

#### The Human Monkey of the East Indies.

Prof. Ernst Haeckel tells, in his latest book, of a species of the gibbon which he had an opportunity to observe for several months at his own residence in Buitenzorg, Java. This species is found only in Java, its scientific name being *Hylobates leuciscus*. The natives call the animal oa on account of the characteristic sound it utters.

When the little animal stands erect it is scarcely taller than a child of six years. The head is comparatively small, the waist slender, the legs short and the arms long. The face of the oa, says Prof. Haeckel, is more human than that of the orang-outang, the large red-haired anthropoid ape that lives in the trees of Borneo and Sumatra.

"The physiognomy of the little gibbon at my house," wrote Prof. Haeckel, "reminded me of the manager of an insolvent bank pondering with wrinkled brow over the results of the crash. The distrust of the animal towards all white Europeans was very noticeable but, on the other hand, he formed an intimate friendship with the brown Malays of our household and especially the small children. He never crawled on all fours. When he was tired with running he stretched himself out on the grass and let the tropical sun shine on his body. Usually he placed one arm under his head and assumed exactly the attitude of a weary wanderer who lies down on his back in the shade of a tree.

"When I held a piece of tasty food just out of his reach he cried like a naughty child 'huite, huite, huite,' a sound altogether different from the 'oa, oa' which he used to express different emotions. He uttered a third shriller sound when he was suddenly frightened.

"The speech of these human monkeys has not many different sounds but those given are modulated and altered in tone, strength, and number of repetitions. The animal also uses many gestures, motions with the hands and grimaces in such an expressive way that the careful observer can detect different wishes and various emotions.

Besides milk and cocoa he liked sweet wine. He grasped the cup very skillfully with both hands and drank like a child. He peeled bananas and oranges.

"Most Malays do not look upon the gibbon and orang-outang as animals. The former they regard as bewitched men; the latter as criminals, who, as a punishment, were

## CANADA OF YEARS AGO

### THE PRIMITIVE METHODS OF THE INDIANS.

#### How the Red Man Tilled the Soil and Followed the Arts of Peace and War.

Not so many years ago Canada was known as the home of the noble red man. Marvellous stories of adventures among the Algonquins, the Hurons and the Iroquois written by such novelists as Fenimore Cooper and Francis Parkman, the historians of early Canada, carry our imaginations back to a time when this fair country with its large cities, prosperous farms and ship-covered lakes, was the fighting and hunting ground of the crafty savage; before civilization had made its march westward with modern customs and appliances, and long ere the white man became a power on this continent. Slowly but surely the Indian faded into dim obscurity until to-day he is a stranger in his own land. An Indian Congress to-day possesses quite as much if not more interest for the

### USURPING CANADIAN

as for travellers from the far east, who think of Canada as a large barren tract of snow-covered hills peopled with redskins and "settlers."

But the red man did other things besides fighting and hunting. He was skilled in the arts of war and of the chase, but he was also skilled in the arts of peace. He was forced to follow industries of which we have heard little and read less. How did he cook his meals before the white traveller introduced European cooking utensils? Where did he procure his implements of warfare and the chase before civilization introduced the deadly firearm? How did he till the fields before tall-masted vessels brought to this land the ploughshare and the axe with which

### THE DARING PIONEER

turned vast forests into luxuriant fields of waving corn and wheat? Yes, there are many questions which we could ask ourselves and which would cause us to pause a moment and think of a feature of the skin-clad savage which perhaps never occurred to us before.

"How can we find out all this?" we ask ourselves, "it was all so long ago that nobody living now can remember." What are our museums for? Are they not the medium through which the generation of to-day is carried back to the primitive past and given an insight into what has been and inculcates us with the first ideas of national and industrial development? Yes, this is indeed the purpose of museums, and those who have not taken advantage of their opportunities to get into touch with the life of the past, should avail themselves of the opportunity to do so by paying a visit to

### THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Toronto's national museum, where much that is interesting is to be found. Not only shall we see almost everything that pertains to Indian life, but relics buried by the predecessor of the red man, the mound builder. This takes us back to prehistoric times and emphasizes more forcibly the progress of civilization on the North American continent. The North American savage, as indeed the aborigines of every habitable part of the globe, knew many of the secrets of nature, but scientific research and the properties and formation of chemicals came only with the

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD

so that primitive man was forced to pick what he could from nature's lap. Thus it is that stones, clay, wood, hides and bones constituted

## FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

### THE LAND OF THE SHAMROCK DAY BY DAY.

#### Occurrences That Will Be Read With Interest by Irish-Canadians.

"Traditional Irish dancing classes" are now being held in Dublin.

The income of the Irish bishops of the Anglican church in Ireland is on an average £3,000.

It is stated in academic circles in Dublin that Trinity College is about to throw open its doors to women.

An Irish wolfhound has been offered to the Irish Guards as a regimental pet, and the gift is to be accepted.

Ireland exports £500,000 worth of salmon a year, but exports only £270,000 worth of all other fish combined.

A reign of terror is said to exist in County Roscommon, where the Land League agitation against paying rent is at its height.

Free ball, blank, and aiming-tube ammunition is to be supplied to cadet corps, states Mr. Brodrick in a letter to Lord Meath.

A Roscommon telegram reports the arrest and remand of a farmer at Carrows, on the charge of kicking his son-in-law to death.

The Irish papers announce the death at Wynberg Hospital, South Africa, of Lieut. Percy O'Brien Butler, the famous Irish Rugby full-back.

At Omagh, Mr. Michael O'Brien, J. P. for County Tyrone, was committed for trial on a charge of embezzling £168 from the Strabane Loan Fund.

The United Irish League authorities are paying special attention to the organization of the Irish vote in constituencies that are represented by Liberal Imperialists.

A beautiful memorial window to the late Hon. F. Roberts, only son of Lord Roberts, who fell while trying to rescue the guns at the Tugela was uncovered recently in the chapel of the Royal Hospital, Kilmarnham.

Galway city is very much over-licensed, as there is one public-house for every 100 inhabitants, including women and children. A movement has been started in Galway to induce the magistrates to refuse new licenses except in exceptional cases.

Perhaps the oldest person living in Ireland at present is a woman named McIvor, who was born at Springtown, near Londonderry, in December 1792. Her maiden name was Cannon, and she was married twice, her first husband's name being Breslin. She remembered the Irish rebellion of 1798 and Napoleon's wars.

On the 18th ult. two members of the Belfast Protest Association were released from jail after six months' imprisonment. A gigantic procession was organized in their honor, and it became one of the largest ever seen in Belfast. Some fifty bands took part and the processionists numbered not less than 60,000.

The announcement that Ireland is to be asked to supply a full battalion of the new Yeomanry force that is being raised for service in South Africa creates much interest in Dublin. This interest will be intensified by the announcement that the command of the battalion will be given to the Earl of Longford.

### EXCESSIVE DRUG-TAKERS.

#### Persons Who Have Blind Faith in Some One Medicine.

It depends on the user whether two forms of these—alcoholic drinks and tobacco—shall be regarded as deleterious, but each undoubtedly con-

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"Most Malays do not look upon the gibbon and orang-outang as animals. The former they regard as bewitched men; the latter as criminals, who, as a punishment, were changed into monkeys. Other monkeys, they believe, are in fact men who are in the course of metempsychosis; in other words, they believe the souls of human beings at death enter into the bodies of these monkeys."

GREAT YIELD OF GOLD.

Expert Compiles the World's Figures for Ten Years.

A remarkable return has just been published showing the gold output of the world for the ten years 1891-1900. The figures are the compilation of Malcolm A. C. Fraser, head of the registrar general's office of Western Australia. Mr. Fraser is an authority on the matter, and for some time has been collecting the information which he now gives to the public. He has received reports, as far as he is aware, from every gold-producing country in the world, most of which information has been obtained directly from official sources.

FIGURES IN COMPARISON.

His details are divided into five sections—Australasia, Africa, America, Europe and Asia. The growth in the yield of gold in the ten years covered is nothing short of extraordinary. Taking them in their order, it is found that in 1891 Australasia produced 1,480,376 ounces of gold, valued at £6,288,238, and in 1900, 3,563,123 ounces, valued at £15,135,206.

Africa has risen from 710,265 ounces, worth £3,017,015, in 1891, to 3,708,550 of the value of £15,753,768 in 1899. The year 1900 is excluded for obvious reasons.

America gives the remarkable advance in the decade from 2,150,207 ounces to 6,104,844 ounces, worth £9,133,499 and £28,931,729 respectively.

Europe moves up from 1,254,648 ounces, valued at £5,329,406, to 1,340,116 ounces and £5,692,451 in value respectively, and Asia from 396,381 ounces and £1,638,719 value to 892,305 ounces and £3,790,270.

GROWTH IN THE TOTAL.

The grand total shows that while in 1891 5,991,877 ounces were produced in 1900 the aggregate was 12,370,154 ounces. Even these figures do not show the actual progress, as the 1900 record was affected by the compulsory closing of the Rand mines. A more accurate comparison, in the circumstances, would be with 1899, when the total yield was 14,900,145 ounces.

Altogether the statement is a notable one and worthy of the consideration of students of economic questions.

KIDDING HIS MOTHER.

Richie, all undressed, ready for his bath stood before his mother—"Now mamma, I'm a little kid."

"Yes, dear."

"Do you know what kind of a kid I am?"

"No, Richie."

"Why I'm nakid."

Bacon—"Do you suppose it was modesty that prompted the author to withhold his name from that poem?" Robert—"No, I think it was prudence."

ness of the red man, the mound builder. This takes us back to prehistoric times and emphasizes more forcibly the progress of civilization on the North American continent. The North American savage, as indeed the aborigines of every habitable part of the globe, knew many of the secrets of nature, but scientific research and the properties and formation of chemicals came only with the

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD

so that primitive man was forced to pick what he could from nature's lap. Thus it is that stones, clay, wood, hides and bones constituted the raw material with which the savage formed his tools and household utensils.

Pottery was probably one of the first arts practised by primitive man, and consequently pieces of the original butter crocks and water jugs, several thousand years old, are always given places of prominence in archaeological museums. The noble red-man and his predecessor or contemporary, the mound builder, were not behind their brethren of the Far East in the useful art, and at the Normal School may be seen a variety of time-worn and in some cases beautiful specimens of pottery. The uses of clay vessels were many, being made to answer for the granite-ware, tinware and china of to-day.

Not only are there on exhibition specimens of pottery from all over Canada, but from Arkansas, Arizona, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and many other American States, provinces and islands.

GOURDS AND BASKETS.

Gourds, manufactured from trees and vegetables, also answered the purposes to which many modern receptacles are put, and much ingenuity and skill is shown in their construction.

Baskets must have been in use since the time that Abel stripped his orchards of their luscious fruit and gathered them into his storehouses. The North American Indian was just as knowing as the aborigines of the old world, and there are no more artistic workers of willow and reeds to-day than the Navajoe Indian. The collection of baskets, hats, mats, etc., got together for the Normal School museum is one which affords not a little interesting study.

Closely allied to pottery is stoneware. Not the finished glazed article on sale at modern china shops, but rough-hewn utensils and odds and ends of slate and sandstone.

INVENTOR OF SMOKING.

To confirmed patrons of the "noxious weed" the pipe (not briar root) of the North American Indian should be an object of amazement, if not admiration. Imagine any one of our worthy sires trying to balance a pound or two of granite between his front teeth, as he drew into his system dense clouds of Havana "uncured." The redman is given the credit of inventing the "filthy habit," but to his white successor is due the honor of improving upon it and bringing it up to its present state of perfection. The variety of Indian pipes displayed in Mr. Boyle's collection should prove a source of amusement to the habitual smoker. The carving executed upon some of these pipes, a number of which are famous "peace pipes," is really ingenious and gives one a fair idea of mediaeval art on the American continent.

"Education is a good thing. Limpy, an' I don't you run it down." "Ever get any of it, Weary?" "Me? Well, I should say 'yes.' I went to night school all one winter." "An' what did you get to show for it, Weary?" "What did I git? I got four overcoats, three hats and seven umbrellas. Don't tell me that goin' to school is a waste of time."

ion of the new Yeomanry force that is being raised for service in South Africa creates much interest in Dublin. This interest will be intensified by the announcement that the command of the battalion will be given to the Earl of Longford.

EXCESSIVE DRUG-TAKERS.

Persons Who Have Blind Faith in Some One Medicine.

It depends on the user whether two forms of these—alcoholic drinks and tobacco—shall be regarded as deleterious, but each undoubtedly contains a constituent which in itself is poisonous. But as none would deny that taking stimulants to excess is ruinous alike to mind and body, we may pass away from this thorny controversy with Hood's remark that tea, like wine, may be poison, "but in another shape, what matter whether man he die by canister or grape?" Some denounce tobacco as much as alcohol, and the weed has had more than one struggle for existence since it was introduced from the new into the old world.

Tobacco undoubtedly contains very small quantities of an active alkaloid poison, called nicotine, so if taken in excess, in whatever form, it is pernicious. But the lover of his pipe will find comfort with Mr. Thompson, who maintains that the moderate use of tobacco, "has in most cases even beneficial results," acting as a solace and a comfort to both rich and poor. Green tea is said to be smoked by ladies needing stimulants, and the habit is supposed to be growing, with harmful results. But these mild remedies fail to satisfy the cravings of many. They have to fall back on stronger drugs if not on actual poisons.

At the present day the sufferer from sleeplessness, neuralgia and other disorders of the nerves flies to the medicine chest for relief and swallows such drugs as chloroform, chlorodyne, chloral hydrate, sulphonal, antipyrine, and morphine, which is also injected under the skin. It is said that in Chicago 35,000 people habitually take the last subcutaneously. With all these drugs the habit grows, for the patient becomes inured to the dose, and in one case, which ended in a lunatic asylum, 24 grains of morphine were taken daily. In former years laudanum was habitually used in the Fen districts of East Anglia to prevent ague, and the older folk would swallow a dose which would have ended the life of an unseasoned person.

As the opium controversy is perennial we need only remark that Mr. Thompson is not convinced that it is particularly hurtful to Orientals, though certainly pernicious to Europeans. Hashish, or bhang, prepared from Indian hemp, is a much more enticing drug, for it produces the most roseeate visions. But perhaps, the strangest habit of all is arsenic eating, common in Syria, and parts of Hungary, where it is taken by the people to improve the complexion and general health and increase endurance. A habitual arsenic eater will take as much as five grains a day, but at last has to pay the penalty.

Here is your biography in a nutshell: "Born; welcomed; caressed; cried; fed; grew; amused; reared; studied; examined; graduated; in love; loved; engaged; married; quarrelled; reconciled; suffered; mourned and forgotten!"

"Been shooting to-day?" "Yes," said the amateur, with a wild apprehensive look in his eye. "Have you hit anything?" "I don't know yet. I'm waiting for the rest of the party to get into camp, so we can call the roll."



# TEMPESTS FOR OUR SOULS

## Threatening Clouds Gather and Thicken and Blacken.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text: Matthew xxiii, 37, "Even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."

Jerusalem was in sight as Christ came to the crest of Mount Olivet, a height of 700 feet. The splendors of the religious capital of the whole earth irradiated the landscape. There is the temple. Yonder is the king's palace. Spread out before his eyes are the pomp, the wealth, the wickedness and the coming destruction of Jerusalem, and he bursts into tears at the thought of the obduracy of a place that he would gladly have saved and apostrophizes, saying, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!"

Why did Christ select hen and chickens as a simile? Next to the apishness of the comparison, I think it was to help all public teachers in the matter of illustration to get down off their stilts and use comparisons that all can understand. The plainest bird on earth is the barnyard fowl. Its only adornments are the red comb in its head-dress and the wattles under the throat. It has no grandeur of genealogy. All we know is that its ancestors came from India, some of them from a height of 4,000 feet on the sides of the Himalayas. It has no pretension of nest like the eagle's eyrie. It has no lustre of plumage like the goldfinch. Possessing anatomy that allows flight, yet about the last thing it wants to do is to fly, and in retreat uses foot almost as much as wing. Musicians have written out in musical scale the song of lark and robin, redbreast and nightingale, but the hen of my text hath nothing that could be taken for a song, but only

### CLUCK AND CACKLE.

Yet Christ in the text uttered while looking upon doomed Jerusalem declares that what he had wished for that city was like what the hen does for her chickens.

There is not much poetry about this winged creature of God mentioned in my text, but she is more practical and more motherly and more suggestive of good things than many that fly higher and wear brighter colors. She is not a prima donna of the skies nor a strut of beauty in the aisle of the forest. She does not cut a circle under the sun like the Rocky Mountain eagle, but stays at home to look after family affairs. She does not swoop like the condor of the cordilleras to transport a rabbit from the valley to the top of the crags, but just scratches for a living. How vigorously with her claws she pulls away the ground to bring up what is hidden beneath! When the breakfast or dinner hour arrives, she begins to prepare the repast and calls all her young to partake.

I am in warm sympathy with the unpretentious old fashioned hen because, like most of us, she has to scratch for a living. She knows at the start the lesson which most people of good sense are slow to learn

had the physical and mental vigor they expected or they have met with rebuffs which they did not anticipate. You are not at forty or fifty or sixty or seventy or eighty years of age where you thought you would be. I do not know anyone except myself to whom life has been a happy surprise. I never expected anything, and so when anything came in the shape of human favor or comfortable position or widening field of work it was to me a surprise. I was told in the theological seminary by some of my fellow students that I never would get anybody to hear me preach unless I changed my style, so that when I found that some people did come to hear me it was a happy surprise. But most people, according to their own statement, have found life a disappointment. Indeed, we all need shelter from its tempests.

The wings of my text suggest warmth, and that is what most folks want. The fact is that this is a cold world whether you take it literally or figuratively. We have a big fireplace called the sun, and it has a very hot fire, and the stokers keep the coals well stirred up, but much of the year we cannot get near enough to this fireplace to get warmed. The world's extremities are cold all the time. Forget not that it is colder at the south pole than at the north pole and that the Arctic is not so destructive as the Antarctic. Once in a while the Arctic will let explorers come back, but the Antarctic hardly ever. When at the south pole a ship sails in, the door or ice is almost sure to be shut against its return. So life to many millions of people at the south and many millions of people at the north is a prolonged shiver. But when I say that this is a cold world I chiefly mean figuratively. If you want to know what is the meaning of the ordinary term of receiving the

### "COLD SHOULDER."

get out of money and try to borrow. The conversation may have been almost tropical for luxuriance of thought and speech, but suggest your necessities and see the thermometer drop to 50 degrees below zero, and in that which till a moment before had been a warm room. Take what is an unpopular position on some public question and see your friends fly as chaff before a windmill. As far as myself is concerned, I have no word of complaint but I look off day by day and see communities freezing out men and women of whom the world is not worthy. Now it takes after one and now after another. It becomes popular to depreciate and defame and execrate and lie about some people. This is the best world I ever got into, but it is the meanest world that some people ever got into. The worst thing that ever happened to them was their cradle, and the best thing that will ever happen to them will be their grave.

But notice that some one must take the storm for the chickens. Ah, the hen takes the storm. I have watched her under the pelting rain. I have seen her in the pinching frosts. Almost frozen to death or almost strangled in the waters, and what a fight she makes for the young under her wing if a dog or a hawk or a man come too near! And so the brooding Christ takes the storm for us. What flood of an-

inside it is written, "He will abundantly pardon." Oh, ye wanderers from God and happiness and home and Heaven, come under the sheltering wing. Some of you have been a long while drifting in the tempest of sin and sorrow and have been making for the breakers. Thank God, the tide has turned. Do you not feel the lift of the billow? The grace of God that bringeth salvation has appeared to your soul, and, in the words of Boaz to Ruth, I commend you to "the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou hast come to trust."

### BIG BANK BILLS ARE RARE.

#### Thousand Dollar Ones Not Good Between Individuals.

There is no longer a chance for a clever snatcher to make off with a five-thousand-dollar bank bill. It might still be possible to do it with a package of five hundred or even thousand-dollar bills, but five-thousand-dollar beauties are safe.

"I don't mind your getting your hands on these big fellows now," said a prominent Toronto banker the other day, as he drew a package of five-thousand-dollar bills from his strong box, and commenced running them swiftly through his fingers. During the past two or three years the Government has been inserting a clause in the law which makes them good only between the banks. There are still some five-hundred and thousand-dollar notes in circulation, but even these are being made useless between individuals.

"What are they good for? Well, every morning a messenger leaves each bank for the Clearing House with a package of drafts and checks on other banks, and there the debts are cancelled, one against another, until a balance is struck. According to our rules, this must be paid in legal tender, and as there is an average balance of

#### \$200,000 EVERY MORNING,

at the Toronto Clearing House alone the Government prints large notes for our convenience. Our own notes are often thought to be legal tender, and for ordinary purposes the bills of a chartered bank are as good, but in this case the law demands payment in gold or by Government bills.

"The large notes were never very much used, and lately the check system has almost entirely taken their place. Even the hundred dollar bills are but little used nowadays. I'd like to wager that of the fifty million dollars of bank notes in circulation in Canada last month there are not a hundred men in Toronto to-day who possess a hundred dollar bank-bill.

"Those that are required are used almost exclusively in the North-west and by cattle buyers who deal in places where banks are few and among people who are naturally somewhat afraid of checks.

"You know," said the banker, there are many people who when they part with their property want what they believe is 'solid cash.' Then, too, when a person wishes to pay a debt in a place where there is no branch, he saves the commission on a check by using a note.

"As time goes on and banking facilities become more and more extensive and perfect, I expect a hundred dollar bank-note in circulation will be as great a curiosity as a Jubilee postage stamp."

### TRAILING SKIRTS.

#### They Are Absolutely Dangerous to Health

Ladies cannot be told too often to abandon the unhygienic fashion of trailing dresses, at least in the

# THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON  
MARCH 23.

Text of the Lesson, Eph. v., Golden Text, Eph. v., 18

11, 12. "Have no fellowship the unfruitful works of darkness. This week's study in this epistle the next on the resurrection not necessarily break the continuity of our study of the acts of the apostles, for in all the Scripture have the things concerning Him whom Philip spake to the end and whom we must see as the tree of every lesson. In this epistle we are, as one has said, taken the presence chamber of the apostle and made acquainted with His secret counsels and purposes concerning us. Only as we by faith enter into His love and purposes will be delivered from the works of darkness mentioned in chapter iv, 1 Cor. vi, 9, 10; Gal. v, 19-21. In perance, as generally understood one of the many works of darkness of the child of God should be from all if he would know the will of a child of the Lord Almighty (11. Cor. vi, 14-18).

13, 14. "Awake thou that sleepest and arise from the dead and Christ shall give thee light." The apostles, heavy with sleep of Mount of Transfiguration and all sleeping in Gethsemane, show how the most highly favored believers may be indifferent to the things of God and how this "Awake thou that sleepest," apply to us all.

15, 16. "See, then, that ye circumspectly, not as fools, but wise, redeeming the time, because days are evil." The Revised Version has on these two verses in the text or the margin "therefore carefully how ye walk, 'buying up the opportunity.'" The life of the believer is spoken of continual dying to self, an overcoming, a conflict, a race (11. Cor. 11: 1. John v, 4, 5; Eph. v. Heb. xii, 1), but in this epistle elsewhere it is also called "a walk in the climax in Isaiah xl, 31 walking—that is the steady plod—is more difficult than the mount on wings or the running. We entreated to walk worthy of our vocation, not as other gentiles to walk in love, as children of God to walk worthy of God, who called us unto His kingdom glory (Eph. iv, 1, 17; v. 2. Thess. ii, 12). As to buying opportunities, if we had the zealous unscrupulous business men, with their own gain make corner in the necessities of life, much might be accomplished in service of Christ? If we walk Christ walked (I. John ii, 6) would be well, but who is sufficient? Our sufficiency is of God (II. iii, 5).

17. "Wherefore be ye not unwise but understanding what the will of God is." It is not the will of God that any should perish, for He has all to be saved and has full provision for the same (II. iii, 9; I. Tim. ii, 4; John iii. When sinners are saved, He calls that they should be holy and fully yield to Him that they prove in daily life how good and acceptable and perfect His will is (Thess. iv, 3; Rom. xii, 1, 2). blessed Lord could truly say, "seek not mine own will." "O light to do thy will, O my (John iv, 34; v, 30; vi, 38; I. 8).

18. "Be not drunk with wherein is excess, but be filled the Spirit." Drunkenness below

condor of the cordilleras to transport a rabbit from the valley to the top of the crags, but just scratches for a living. How vigorously with her claws she pulls away the ground to bring up what is hidden beneath! When the breakfast or dinner hour arrives, she begins to prepare the repast and calls all her young to partake.

I am in warm sympathy with the unpretentious old fashioned hen because, like most of us, she has to scratch for a living. She knows at the start the lesson which most people of good sense are slow to learn—that the gaining of a livelihood implies work and that successes do not lie on the surface, but are to be upturned by positive and continuous effort. The reason that society and the church and the world are so full of failures, so full of loafers, so full of deadbeats is because people are not wise enough to take the lesson which any hen would teach them that if they would find for themselves and for those dependent upon them anything worth having they must scratch for it. Solomon said, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard." I say, go to the hen, thou sluggard. In the Old Testament God compares himself to an eagle stirring up her nest, and in the New Testament the Holy Spirit is compared to

#### A DESCENDING DOVE.

but Christ in a sermon that began with cutting sarcasm for hypocrites and ends with the paroxysm of pathos in the text compares himself to a hen.

One day in the country we saw sudden consternation in the behavior of old Dominick. Why the hen should be so disturbed we could not understand. We looked about to see if a neighbor's dog were invading the farm. We looked up to see if a stormcloud were hovering. We could see nothing on the ground that could terrify, and we could see nothing in the air to ruffle the feathers of the hen, but the loud, wild, affrighted cluck which brought all her brood at full run under her feathers made us look again around and above us, when we saw that high up and far away there was a rapacious bird wheeling round and round and down and down, and, not seeing us, as we stood in the shadow, it came nearer and lower until we saw its beak was curved from base to tip and it had two flames of fire for eyes and it was a hawk. But all the chickens were under old Dominick's wings, and either the bird of prey caught a glimpse of us, or not able to find the brood huddled under wing darted back into the clouds. So Christ calls with great earnestness to all the young. Why, what is the matter? It is bright sunlight, and there can be no danger. Health is theirs. A good home is theirs. Plenty of food is theirs. Prospect of long life is theirs. But Christ continues to call, calls with more emphasis and urges haste and says not a second ought to be lost. Oh, do tell us what is the matter. Ah, now I see; there are hawks of temptation in the air, there are vultures wheeling for their prey, there are beaks of death ready to plunge, there are claws of allurements ready to clutch. Now I see the peril. Now I understand the urgency. Now I see only safety. Would that Christ might this day take our sons and daughters into his shelter, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing."

But we all need the protecting wing. If you had known when you entered upon manhood or womanhood what was ahead of you, would you have dared to undertake life? How much have you been through? With most life has been

#### A DISAPPOINTMENT.

They tell me so. They have not attained that which they expected to attain. They have not

world that some people ever got into. The worst thing that ever happened to them was their cradle, and the best thing that will ever happen to them will be their grave.

But notice that some one must take the storm for the chickens. Ah, the hen takes the storm. I have watched her under the pelting rain. I have seen her in the pinching frosts. Almost frozen to death or almost strangled in the waters, and what a fight she makes for the young under her wing if a dog or a hawk or a man come too near! And so the brooding Christ takes the storm for us. What flood of anguish and tears that did not dash upon his holy soul? What beak of torture did not pierce his vitals? What barking Cerberus of hell was not let out upon him from the kennels? Yes the hen takes the storm for the chickens, and Christ takes the storm for us. Once the tempest rose so suddenly the hen could not get with her young back from the new ground to the barn, and there she is under the fence half dead. And now the rain turns to snow, and it is an awful night, and in the morning the whiteness about the gills and the beak down in the mud show that the mother is dead, and the young ones come out and cannot understand why the mother does not scratch for them something to eat, and they walk over her wings and call with their tiny voices, but there is no answering cluck. She took the storm for others and perished. Poor thing! Self sacrificing even unto death! And does it not make you think of Him who endured all for us? So the wings under which we come for spiritual safety are blood spattered wings, are night shadowed wings, are

#### TEMPEST TORN WINGS.

My text has its strongest application for people who were born in the country, wherever you may now live, and that is the majority of you. You cannot hear my text without having all the rustic scenes of the old farmhouse come back to you. Good old days they were. You know nothing much of the world, for you had not seen the world. By law of association you cannot recall the brooding hen and her chickens without seeing also the barn and the haymow and the wagon shed and the house and the fireside with the big backlog before which you sat and the neighbors and the burial and the deep snowbanks and hear the village bell that called you to worship and seeing the horses which, after pulling you to church, stood around the old clapboarded meeting house and those who sat at either end of the church pew and, indeed, all the scenes of your first fourteen years, and you think of what you were then and of what you are now, and all those thoughts are aroused by the sight of the old hencoop. Some of you had better go back and start again. In thought return to that place and hear the cluck and see the outspread feathers and come under the wing and make the Lord your portion and shelter and warmth preparing for everything that may come and so avoid being classed among those described by the closing words of my text, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."

When a good man asked a young woman who had abandoned her home and who was deploring her wretchedness, why she did not return the reply was: "I dare not go home. My father is so provoked he would not receive me home." "Then," said the Christian man, "I will test this." And so he wrote to the father and the reply came back, and in a letter marked outside "Immediate" and inside saying, "Let her come at once; all is forgiven." So God's invitation for you is marked "Immediate" on the outside, and

no branch, he saves the commission on a check by using a note.

"As time goes on and banking facilities become more and more extensive and perfect, I expect a hundred dollar bank-note in circulation will be as great a curiosity as a Jubilee postage stamp."

#### TRAILING SKIRTS.

#### They Are Absolutely Dangerous to Health

Ladies cannot be told too often to abandon the unhygienic fashion of trailing dresses, at least in the street. They should be brave and show the world that they care for the health and welfare of others. When one considers how many millions of dangerous bacilli and microorganisms are gathered up with the dust and brought into the house by this unhealthy mode of dress, further argument is hardly necessary to prove that the wearing of trains is absolutely dangerous to health. As the poet of the London Truth puts it in his "Song of the Skirt," why should dresses be made to do "the scavenger's dirty work"; "Sweep—sweep—sweep—Where the waste of the street lies thick,

Sweep—sweep—sweep—However our path we pick; Dust, bacillus, and germ, Germ, bacillus, and dust, Till we shudder and turn from the sorry sight With a gesture of disgust.

"Oh, men with sisters dear! Oh, men who have well-dressed wives It is not alone an expensive mode, It is one that hazards lives! For malignant microbes swarm In the triturated dirt, And the dress that sweeps it up may prove A shroud as well as a skirt!"

Footwear is also a matter of importance. Shoes should never be worn too tight. They not only hinder free movements, but the constriction of the blood vessels causes impaired circulation and coldness of the extremities.

If it is found necessary to wear underwear at night, a different set should be kept for that purpose, which, with the night-dress or night-shirt, should be well aired during the day-time.

#### DORMANT MONEY.

A good deal of money became dormant through the carelessness or forgetfulness of the owner. When Mr. Goschen's Conversion and Redemption Scheme of 1887 came into operation the Bank of England notified 68,000 holders of consols that their 3 per cents were no longer 3 per cents. No fewer than 11,500 letters failed to reach the stockholders to whom they were addressed; the people were dead, and their relatives were unknown, says Chambers' Journal. One person who could not be found held consols amounting to upwards of £187,593; and over forty possessed £10,000 each; and this money awaits lawful ownership.

#### TO THE END,

Persistence is a great thing in advertising. Fighting the campaign to the end, making success in spite of all obstacles, planning large sales with an assurance of values in stock and conveying the impression of a desire to supply the wants of the people at the right time in the right way, this is what is necessary to-day to-morrow and every day. This is what makes business certain this week, next week, all through the spring and all through the year. Keeping at it makes greater success possible. Keeping at it insures the attention of the buying public.

full provision for the same (II. i. iii. 9; I. Tim. ii. 4; John iii. 16). When sinners are saved, He declares that they should be holy and so yield to Him that they prove in daily life how good acceptable and perfect His will is (Thess. iv. 3; Rom. xii. 1, 2). blessed Lord could truly say seek not mine own will." "I light to do thy will, O my (John iv. 34; v. 30; vi. 38; Ps. 8).

18. "Be not drunk with wherein is excess, but be filled the Spirit." Drunkenness belongs the unfruitful works of darkness be filled with the Spirit is the preface of every child of light. stimulates and exhilarates naturally, but the Holy Spirit states supernaturally; the one is self, the other for God. There is drunkenness that does not come wine or strong drink (Isa. xxix. but is just as much the work of adversary. Only that which is God through Christ gives light life; all that is not of God is stupor and drunkenness, and manifestation of the flesh as God can give life, so God only live in us the life He desires. He is pleased to do this by Spirit, therefore the necessity of being filled with the Spirit by alone the life can be lived.

19. "Speaking to yourselves psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody your heart to the Lord." A man is apt to make himself known by his noisy talk or ribald song a Spirit filled person, having melody in his heart, will sing the Lord. Each proclaims his ter by that which comes from abundance of his heart. In Col. 16, we have the same result, the word of Christ dwelling richly in us; therefore, according to axiom which says that things are equal to the same thing equal to one another, there is probably some connection between filled with spirit and filled with the word of God. We that the Spirit has within the word, and the Spirit is word, and the word of God, Lord Jesus, is the embodiment, manifestation of the written word. If we would be filled by the Spirit and used by the Spirit, let us let His word diligently in our lives (Ezek. iii. 10, 11).

20. "Giving thanks always for things unto God and the Father the name of our Lord Jesus Christ in I. Thess. v. 18, it is written everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you." How earnestly should covet to be filled with Spirit since he alone can live holy and beautiful life in us! who spared not His own Son, delivered Him up for us all, shall He not, with Him, also give us all things" (Rom. viii. and since "God is love" and he loved us, He cannot give us anything that is not love, so we thank Him for all things if we believe this. Mrs. Bottomo tell two waiters whom she saw accidentally jostle one another, the thereby spilling some hot water the other, who meekly replied "Never mind, it is all in the A lady whom I know told me having spilled a bottle of ink on carpet she was able to take it up and as part of His will.

21. "Submitting yourselves to another in the fear of (Some one has said that submission is the highest mission on a higher than home or foreign mission and that unless one has learned is not fit for missionary service anywhere. In His life at Nazareth in His baptism, in His public ministry and in His sufferings our fully manifested this grace of



# IE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,  
MARCH 23.

of the Lesson, Eph. v., 11-21  
Golden Text, Eph. v., 18.

12. "Have no fellowship with unfruitful works of darkness." week's study in this epistle and text on the resurrection need necessarily break the continuity of study of the acts of the apostles in all the Scriptures we the things concerning Him of a Philip spake to the eunuch whom we must see as the center of every lesson. In this epistle, as one has said, taken into presence chamber of the King, made acquainted with His counsels and purposes concerning us. Only as we by faith enter His love and purposes will we be delivered from the works of darkness mentioned in chapter iv, 31; I. vi, 9, 10; Gal. v, 19-21. Intemperance, as generally understood, is of the many works of darkness, the child of God should be free all if he would know the joy of a child of the Lord Almighty (Cor. vi, 14-18).

14. "Awake thou that sleepest arise from the dead and Christ give thee light." The three verses, heavy with sleep on the night of Transfiguration and actual sleeping in Gethsemane, show us the most highly favored believer may be indifferent to the great things of God and how this cry, "Awake thou that sleepest," may come to us all.

16. "See, then, that ye walk respectfully, not as fools, but as redeeming the time, because the days are evil." The Revised Version on these two verses either he text or the margin "Look therefore carefully how ye walk," indicating the opportunity. The words of the believer is spoken of as a man dying to self, an overcoming a conflict, a race (I. Cor. ix, I. John v, 4, 5; Eph. vi, 12; xii, 1), but in this epistle and here it is also called "a walk." The climax in Isaiah xl, 31, the word—that is the steady plodding more difficult than the mounting wings or the running. We are called to walk worthy of our vocation, not as other gentiles walk, but in love, as children of light, walk worthy of God, who hath called us unto His kingdom and glory (Eph. iv, 1, 17; v. 2, 8; I. s. ii, 12). As to buying up the opportunities, if we had the zeal of successful business men, who for their own gain make corners even in the necessities of life how might we be accomplished in the service of Christ? If we walked as the saints walked (I. John ii, 6), all would be well, but who is sufficient? sufficiency is of God (II. Cor. i).

"Wherefore be ye not unwise, understanding what the will of the Lord is." It is not the will of God any should perish, for He will save all to be saved and has made provision for the same (II. Peter iii, I. Tim. ii, 4; John iii, 16). Sinners are saved, He desires they should be holy and so full-yield to Him that they may be in daily life how good and acceptable and perfect His will is (I. s. iv, 3; Rom. xii, 1, 2). Our Lord could truly say "I do not mine own will," "I desire to do thy will, O my God" (John iv, 34; v, 30; vi, 38; Ps. xl, 1).

"Be not drunk with wine, which is excess, but be filled with Spirit." Drunkenness belongs to unfruitful works of darkness; to walk with the Spirit is the fruit of the Spirit.

Spirit. As we can only show our love to God by our love to others, so we can only manifest true submission to God by submission to others.

## EASTER GIFTS.

Now that the custom of giving Easter tokens has become general, there is quite a call for articles appropriate for the occasion. There are a few articles that, while inexpensive, are pretty.

Materials required are a few small round trays, such as grocers use for butter, green, brown and yellow tissue paper, and diamond dyes of such colors as you wish. Cut yellow tissue paper into strips two and one-half inches wide, fold and cut crosswise, leaving one-half inch at each edge to hold the fringe.

With a little paste fasten a strip of fringe close to the edge of the tray, then another strip a little way inside, so that the fringe will cover the pasted edge of the first row; continuing until the tray is entirely covered. Crumple the fringe slightly with the hand, to give it the appearance of straw, and your nest is ready for the eggs. These must first be boiled hard in clear water.

Dissolve a very little blue Diamond dye in a saucer of hot water; then roll three of the eggs around in it, and they will be a lovely sky blue. A name, a little sketch, or an Easter greeting may be traced on the egg with a stick dipped in lard before they are put into the dye bath, and it will remain white.

Place the blue and white eggs in the yellow nest, and it is dainty enough to please anyone. Make nests in the same way of the green or brown paper, and color eggs to contrast prettily.

Little gifts may be made of egg shells which have been prepared by carefully breaking the small end of the egg so that the contents may be poured out. Trim the edge of the shell as evenly as possible and bind it with a strip of gold paper pasted on. Use Roman floss to crochet a cover. Plain open work crochet or a fancy pattern may be used, shaping it to fit the shell; make a row of shells to finish the top. Use Asiatic couching silk of the same color for a draw string, making a tiny bow at each side and leaving four strings to hang it up by. Tie them together about six inches from the top of the shell, with blue Roman floss or Asiatic twisted embroidery silk. Baby ribbon may be used in place of the Asiatic couching silk, but is not quite as pretty to work with and the color cannot be so readily matched. Any color to suit the fancy may be used and the little cases so made, can be used to hold hairpins, matches, a thimble, rings, etc.

## FOR AN EASTER PARTY.

The invitations should be written on a heavy quality of light, old red cartridge paper, and tied with willow green rope-silk, and sealed at the place of tying with deep mahogany sealing wax. Extending from the upper left hand corner to the lower right hand corner in fancy lettering should be the words, "Who will sing an Easter carol? O, Pussy Willow." At the left side, a little above the center, should extend a row of six or seven cats, done in crayon or water colors, every succeeding cat on the right growing smaller. Below this in the open space the invitation should be written. There should be a border of pussy willow and cat tails done in oils or water colors around the invitation. The paper should then be folded over to about the size of a very large postal card, the silk cord put in place, the wax put on and the address written on the outside. The house decorations should consist of pussy-willow and cat tails.

# FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

## POTATOES.

Deep planting has almost invariably given better results than shallow but very deep planting should not follow shallow plowing. The furrows opened to receive the seed should not go to the bottom of the soil that was stirred by the plow. If it is desired to plant six inches deep, the land should be plowed eight or ten inches deep, says a Cornell experiment station bulletin.

Then again, land that has never been plowed deeper than five or six inches should not the next time be plowed ten. The deepening process should be gradual—an inch or so a year. More "new dirt" may safely be turned up in autumn than in spring.

Some fear that deep planting will make the harvesting more difficult; if coupled with the deep planting the cultivation of the crop is continued late in the season, the mellowness of the soil and the freedom from late summer weeds compensate for the tubers lying a little deeper in the soil.

Again, some claim that if they do not "hill up" the plants many tubers will be damaged by exposure to the sun. If, however, the land has been deeply and thoroughly prepared and the planting is sufficiently deep so that there is plenty of room in the mellow soil for the tubers to develop beneath the surface there will be few "sunburns;" but if the fitting and planting are shallow, hilling is necessary to protect the tubers.

Now a word about experiments in general. It seems wise to distinguish between a "trial" and an "experiment." A farmer is convinced that it is well to spray potatoes with bordeaux mixture. He takes the necessary steps to that end and sprays his crop. He makes a trial of spraying. He may "think" that the spraying was a benefit. Another farmer sprays a part of a field and leaves another part unsprayed for comparison. He harvests a measured area from each portion of the field and measures or weighs the product. He "knows" whether the spraying increased the crop and if he kept account of time and material consumed, he "knows" whether it was a profitable operation. We are thoroughly convinced that farmers need more of the facts and discipline that can be obtained from "experiments."

This bulletin is intended to impress upon farmers the importance of thorough tillage of the soil. It is important right here to call attention to the fact that intensive tillage results in a rapid consumption of organic matter and if steps are not taken to restore this to the soil its physical condition will decline and production will fall off. Every opportunity should be embraced to grow sod or cover crops to turn under to help maintain a supply of organic matter in the soil, and dressings of stable manure are probably as valuable on account of the organic matter added to the soil as for the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash they supply.

## POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

Just why dairymen do not make poultry raising pay is not a problem hard to solve. The reason is lack of knowledge relating to poultry raising. Would any common sense dairyman start dairying with a 72-pound butter cow and permit her to

gain from birth to maturity. Don't try to force them beyond that. Hogs managed in this way, he claims, reach the right weight at six or seven months old and not only sell at the highest price but bring the most profit to the producer. When forced beyond this rate of gain the producer does not realize to the full extent the profit on the feed that he should.

Better horses and cows will surely insure better barns and surroundings. Larger yields and increased prices will arouse ambition for sunnier homes, and quicker music in farm work will lead to larger crops and a bigger bank account. Starting from the lower the heaven of pride will work itself through the mass until the whole is leavened and the boys find that behind the home team there is more pleasure than on any hissing automobile ever invented. The reflex influence of seemingly little things is the potential power controlling the majority of lives.

# AN HOUR WITH UNCLE SAM

## HOW THE BUSY YANKEE SPENDS THE DAY.

Some Interesting Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered From His Doings.

In the United States only one murderer in fifty is condemned to death.

Exports of iron and steel and copper have increased in ten months \$46,000,000.

The population of the United States by the census returns of 1900 is given at 76,000,000.

The value of the mineral production of the United States in 1900 was more than \$1,000,000,000.

Several seats in the New York Stock Exchange were recently sold at the top price of \$80,000.

The estimated surplus of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1902 is \$100,000,000.

The United States army is costing one-fourth, or about \$25,000,000 more than the United States navy.

Sir Thomas Lipton, through an English company, is starting a line of steamers between Savannah and Liverpool.

In four counties of Western Massachusetts, no less than 120 libraries, containing 825,000 books, are in operation.

There are 1,074 post-offices in North Carolina, in which the compensation of the postmasters is less than \$50 a year.

A statement of the treasurer of Harvard university shows that it ran behind \$321,579 for the year ending July 31st, 1901.

It is now estimated that the Nicaragua canal will cost three hundred million dollars, possibly one billion dollars.

There are 120,000 children out of the schools in Kansas, in spite of the fact that the state has a compulsory attendance school law.

A Florida man has built a forty-foot launch, with a glass bottom. The purpose of this is to enable his guests to see the wonderful sea flora.

Thirty-five years ago it took six days to go by stage from Atchison to Denver. It now takes fifteen hours by rail. The difference in fare is \$175 and \$15.

The only member of the President's Cabinet not a native of the United States is the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. James Wilson, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland.

The waterworks of Boston represents a cost of \$15,000,000 and have a daily supplying capacity of 75,000,000 gallons. Another reservoir is about to be constructed at

to be saved and has made provision for the same (II. Peter 9; I. Tim. ii, 4; John iii, 16). sinners are saved, He desires they should be holy and so yielded to Him that they may be in daily life how good and acceptable and perfect His will is (I. ss. iv, 3; Rom. xii, 1, 2). Our Lord could truly say "I do not mine own will." "I desire to do thy will, O my God" (John iv, 34; v, 30; vi, 38; Ps. xl,

"Be not drunk with wine, which is excess, but be filled with Spirit." Drunkenness belongs to unfruitful works of darkness; to be filled with the Spirit is the privilege of every child of light. Wine exhilarates and exultates unhealthily, but the Holy Spirit stimulates supernaturally; the one is for the other for God. There is a drunkenness that does not come from wine or strong drink (Isa. xxix, 9), is just as much the work of the adversary. Only that which is of God through Christ gives light and life; all that is not of God causes darkness and drunkenness, and the defilement of the flesh as God can give life, so God only can give us the life He desires, and is pleased to do this by His Spirit, therefore the necessity of being filled with the Spirit by whom we live can be lived.

"Speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord." A drunken man is apt to make himself known by his noisy talk or ribald song, but a Spirit-filled person, having true joy in his heart, will sing unto the Lord. Each proclaims his majesty by that which comes from the abundance of his heart. In Col. iii, we have the same result from the word of Christ dwelling richly in us; therefore, according to an epistle which says that things that are equal to the same thing are equal to one another, there is properly some connection between being filled with Spirit and filled with the word of God. We know that the Spirit has written the word, and the Spirit is the word, and the word of God, the word of Jesus, is the embodiment and manifestation of the written word. We would be filled by the Spirit used by the Spirit, let us lay up the word diligently in our hearts (Eph. iii, 10, 11).

"Giving thanks always for all in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." I. Thess. v, 18, it is written "In everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you." How earnestly we would covet to be filled with the Spirit since He alone can live this life and beautiful life in us! "He spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how will He not with Him, also freely give us all things" (Rom. viii, 32), since "God is love" and has so loved us, He cannot give us anything that is not love, so we will thank Him for all things if we believe this. Mrs. Bottome tells of waiters whom she saw accidentally jostle one another, the one rebuking the other, the other meekly replying, "My mind, it is all in the will." I have known a man who had spilled a bottle of ink on his dress and she was able to take it meekly and as part of His will.

"Submitting yourselves one to another in the fear of God." No one has said that submission is the highest mission on earth, but that unless one has learned it he is not fit for missionary service where. In His life at Nazareth, His baptism, in His public ministry and in His sufferings our Lord manifested this grace of the

should be the words, "I will write an Easter carol? O, Pussy Willow!" At the left side, a little above the center, should extend a row of six or seven cats, done in crayon or water colors, every succeeding cat on the right growing smaller. Below this in the open space the invitation should be written. There should be a border of pussy willow and cat tails done in oils or water colors around the invitation. The paper should then be folded over to about the size of a very large postal card, the silk cord put in place, the wax put on and the address written on the outside. The house decorations should consist of pussy-willow and cat tails, with lilies banked or in jardinières. There should also be nests of colored eggs, some downy chickens and rabbits (cotton flannel ones) in unexpected places. Refreshments may be served as for any party.

#### PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE.

No doubt much can be accomplished during a dull season by a man who is laying the foundation for the busy days later on. If there are idle days just now they can be made valuable to the establishment by laying plans for the busy days which will come when spring business opens. Much of the stock is already bought, some of it is already on the shelves. If the selling force of the establishment is familiar with the goods which they are expected to sell during the spring months there will be no doubt about their ability to sell more of those goods. If the force is not familiar this is the best time to explain to them the value of each grade of goods and educate them along the lines which they will be called upon to sell to customers. In transmitting this information to the clerk remember what your arguments were and later on you will be able to put them into your advertisements in a manner which will make your space a great deal more profitable and give you plenty of satisfaction as a dividend from the time spent.

#### MAKING A MISTAKE.

Some men make a mistake by discontinuing their advertising when business is dull. Others make a mistake by neglecting to change what is in their space because business is dull. It would be just as reasonable for a newspaper to republish the same items day by day because there was not anything happening to take the place of that which was published yesterday. Such a newspaper would lose many of its subscribers, because the average person does not care to read a second time the trivial items which are given in the papers from day to day. If business is dull, the merchant might make it lively by publishing some business news which would create talk and get people into the habit of coming to his store. If values are good enough they will create business any time or any season. No matter how much or how little others may be doing there is always a possibility for more business as the result of better advertising.

#### THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

One is constantly asked when smallpox is prevalent, "Ought I to be vaccinated?" The only answer is, "Be re-vaccinated and see. If you do not need it it will not take and you will suffer no inconvenience; if you need it you will be well compensated for your inconvenience."

"So you are having your house re-decorated, Mr. Hawkins?" "Yes, the workmen began last week." "Are you making radical changes?" "Yes—very." "What is to be the main feature of the new house?" "You—if you'll consent."

portunity should be embraced to grow sod or cover crops to turn under to help maintain a supply of organic matter in the soil, and dressings of stable manure are probably as valuable on account of the organic matter added to the soil as for the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash they supply.

#### POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

Just why dairymen do not make poultry raising pay is not a problem hard to solve. The reason is lack of knowledge relating to poultry raising. Would any common sense dairyman start dairying with a 72-pound butter cow and permit her to hustle for her living around the haystack? As to breeds, most people have their fancy; but all breeds are not equally prolific. Of all the breeds some experienced poultrymen prefer the white Wyandottes. They will produce as many eggs as any other breed and more flesh than most of them. The barred Plymouth Rock is good for both of these objects but some think that the Wyandotte is still better.

How can we make fowls hustle and exercise? First, we must not feed too heavily or make it too easy for birds to get their food. We must get them out of their houses in winter as much as possible. The profit in winter depends on having the hens well-housed and giving special care.

One reason why some people do not succeed with poultry is that they do not know how to feed to the best advantage. Large fowls require a different system of feeding from small ones. Leghorns are not likely to get overfat. They will leave corn on the ground and run after insects; while the larger breeds will eat the corn that is given them and stand around waiting for more. Chopped clover is good and should be fed each day, and chopped vegetables will not take its place. On the average farm there is much that goes to waste that the fowls can utilize, and this helps to give profit.

#### FARM NOTES.

Healthy cows, in good stables, with good feed and decent cleanliness are what is needed to make healthy milk.

Alfalfa, about which so much is now being heard was introduced into California from Chili some 50 years ago.

In the United States, according to the census returns of 1900, the value of the poultry produced in that year amounted to \$500,000,000 and the wheat crop \$360,000,000.

There is no country in this world where quality in everything commands a larger premium than in the British markets. There is competition for everything that is first-class, while everything that is poor has got to be sacrificed.

A good hen should have a wide breast so that there is room for meat and heart. She should stand well on her feet, and be fairly long in the back and not too deep. Her head should be wide and short, her eye bright, and her beak short and well curved. There is better egg production in summer than in winter because nature provides all the requisites.

Every man who sends a package of fruit, butter, chickens, eggs, or other produce away from his farm sends a part of his character with it. His conscience is found at the bottom of the package, and is measured by the meanest and smallest specimens. His heart is found at the top in the little heap above the true measure. Strange to say, the more you give away these chunks of heart and conscience the more you have left!

It is claimed by an authority that from three-quarters to a pound a day is enough for a bacon hog to

root for a glass bottom.

The purpose of this is to enable his guests to see the wonderful sea flora.

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The only member of the President's Cabinet not a native of the United States is the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. James Wilson, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland.

The waterworks of Boston represents a cost of \$15,000,000 and have a daily supplying capacity of 75,000,000 gallons. Another reservoir is about to be constructed at Weston.

Andrew Carnegie during 1901 donated to the cause of public education, embracing universities and libraries, \$40,200,000, or an average of more than \$11,000 for each of the 365 days.

The evacuation of New York by the Tammanyites, says an American newspaper, is the most notable event of the kind since the evacuation of that city by the British over a hundred years ago.

Coats of arms are gaining in popularity every year, and some persons of wealth have had their heraldic escutcheons on specially manufactured fabrics for draperies and furniture coverings.

Postmaster-General Smith, it is reported, will ask Congress for an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the free rural delivery service in the next fiscal year. The appropriation for the current year was \$3,500,000.

In 1900 there were in the United States 373 boiler explosions, by which 268 persons were killed and 520 wounded. In Great Britain during the same period only 24 persons were killed and 65 wounded by boiler explosions.

San Francisco bay will be tunnelled to accommodate traffic between opposite sections of the city which now has to go around. The distance is about five miles and the subway will pass beneath an island in the bay.

Raleigh, N.C., is planning to celebrate next summer the landing of the original British colony on Roanoke Island, off the North Carolina coast, and also to erect a statue of Sir Walter Raleigh, for whom the city was named.

For every man, woman and child in the United States there was in circulation last year in lawful money \$26.93. The per capita debt of the Government was \$14.52. The per capita interest of the public debt was 44 cents.

Charles Leopold Manning, who came to the United States from England about fifteen years ago and squandered a fortune, died in obscurity in Jamaica, L. I., recently. Manning said he was a scion of a noble family, and was known as "Lord" Manning.

Perry Belmont's campaign for a seat in Congress is understood to have cost him about \$80,000, nearly \$11 per capita for his total vote of 7,283. A large part of this great expenditure was notoriously paid out to political clubs, canvassers and badge wearers, and in direct gifts to voters of turkeys, wash-boilers, etc. He was defeated.

#### REAL ECONOMY.

Economy in advertising consists in doing the best advertising, paying the right price for it and getting the right returns from the investment. If the advertising is well done it will be entirely satisfactory as a business venture and will convince the people in general that the merchant knew what he was talking about, knew how to clothe his ideas in proper language in order to effect sales.



# MILLINERY OPENING!

TO-NIGHT 8 to 10 p.m.

and all day Saturday and Easter  
Week

You are cordially invited to come, look about, price, and examine. We feel sure a more tasteful display of Spring Millinery has never been seen in Napanee.

## Easter Week Display

of New Dress Goods, New Silks, New Dress Skirts  
New Whitewear, New Blouse Waists, New Kid Gloves,  
New Wash Goods, New Laces and Embroideries.

## Easter LACE CURTAINS

Our entire stock of Lace Curtains are now to hand and ready. We begin Lace Curtains, tape bound, at 20c—and our Curtains at \$1.00, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50 are from 50c to \$1.00 the pair better value than last year.

You are Welcome to visit this store  
look about—price—question—compare—whenever you like,

**No one Urged to Buy.**

You know our way—plain figure marking—one price—sales for cash—and your "money back" if you want it. WE DO, not merely say.

**The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,**  
*Cheapside, - Napanee.*

The Napanee Express

27. Growing potatoes on the level and in hills.  
28. Two varieties of very early potatoes.

### THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

THE SESSION NOW CLOSED.

Special for THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.

The actual business of the session was closed on Saturday evening, but it was not until Monday that the formal closing took place. In consequence of the indisposition of the venerable Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Oliver Mowat, he was not able to be present in person, and his duties were performed by Chief Justice Armour, who was specially commissioned for that purpose. In consequence of the recent death of Mrs. Ross, the Premier was not present. In the absence of these two leading officials the whole formal proceedings were more tame and quiet than usual. This is, no doubt, the end of the present Legislature, which has now extended to the full legal limit of its time—four years, and there has been over the usual number of annual sessions. We may therefore, look now any day for the formal proclamation dissolving the House, which must soon be followed by another formal proclamation ordering a general Provincial election for another Legislature and fixing the time. The campaign for the coming general election must now begin at once, and no doubt it will be all over within the next two months or so.

#### A PRACTICAL SESSION.

In view of the coming campaign it was generally expected that there would be longer drawn out speeches and more movements of a really election campaign order than have taken place. The business of the session was of a practical character, and it was transacted in a practical manner. In the Governor's speech, closing the session, he remarked:—"I observe with great pleasure that the Legislature (the ninth) now about to be dissolved has emulated its predecessors in endeavoring to devise and carry into effect a policy designed to encourage the development of the newer portions of Ontario." That has been largely the policy of the Ross Government since it came into power. Had it not been for the persistent struggles of the Liberal party, led by Sir Oliver Mowat, and strongly endorsed by the Hon. Geo. W. Ross and his other colleagues, the Old Province of Ontario would have been entirely deprived of nearly one-half of the entire territory of what now constitutes the entire Province—New Ontario. That fact should not be forgotten. The Conservatives, led at the time by Sir John Macdonald, Sir Chas. Tupper and their colleagues, and strongly supported by the Whitneys, the Mathiesons and nearly all the men who now make up the Conservative party in the Ontario Legislature, as well as the Conservative rank and file throughout the Province, apparently did their very best to deprive Ontario of all its territory west of Port Arthur. The public lands were seized by the Dominion government, and parcelled out to their own political favorites. The valuable timber was sold, or given away—or that was attempted—also to mere party heelers and hangers on. The mines, containing as they do so much valuable minerals of copper, iron, silver and gold, were, for the time, claimed by the Dominion Government; and, seeing that likely to fail, the attempt was made to hand them and the territory all over to Manitoba. It required all the persistence, courage

lowers, and but for that detection would have been lost to Ontario.

All this time the men who in the Conservative party, and (in Ontario) were the strong supporters of those who would rob this Province of its legal and heritage, and they have been servient supporters ever since. That all is over, and Ontario is now, and the whole of this Province has been so greatly enriched by Mr. Whitney and his colleagues hard to have these facts over to vindicate their own course, ing out, as they often did the there was no other vindication, did not these Liberals do it themselves?

The best answer is that the I did it all in the way that was full, and that, too, in the face of opposition of the very Conservative who ought to have helped them in their great battle for Provincial Rights, as well as for our full Provincial autonomy.

The Liberal Government of the Province well deserves the gratitude and support of the electors of that our Rights have been preserved and defended. On the other hand the Conservatives should be forgotten by the electors of that they would have better these Provincial rights at the call of their party leaders. Only a few months

Cent

LOAN

TORONTO  
Cor.

HON. G

Paid-up  
Reserv

3½%

4%

WRITE F  
REPC

E. R. WOOD,  
Managing

# The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

**Cheapside, - Napanee.**

## The Napanee Express

### EXPERIMENTAL UNION TESTS IN AGRICULTURE.

The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union is prepared to distribute for experimental purposes good seed of leading varieties of farm crops to an average of sixty five farmers in each county and district of Ontario. Each person who wishes to conduct an experiment and is willing to use great care and accuracy in the work and report the results of the test directly after harvest, should select the exact experiment desired and apply for the same as soon as possible. The material will be forwarded in the order in which the applications are received until the limited supply is exhausted. Although material for not more than one experiment will be sent to each person, it might be well for each applicant to make a second choice for fear the first could not be granted.

#### LIST OF EXPERIMENTS FOR 1902.

1. Three varieties of oats
2. Three varieties of 6-rowed barley.
3. Two varieties of hullless barley.
4. Emmer (Spelt) and two varieties of Spring wheat.
5. Two varieties of buckwheat.
6. Three varieties of field peas for Northern Ontario.
7. Two varieties of bug-proof field peas.
8. Peas and two varieties of Soja or Japanese beans.
9. Three varieties of husking corn.
10. Three varieties of mangolds.
11. Two varieties of sugar beets for feeding purposes.
12. Three varieties of Swedish turnips.
13. Kohl Rabi and two varieties of Fall turnips.
14. Parsnips and two varieties of carrots.
15. Three varieties of fodder or silage corn.
16. Three varieties of millet.
17. Three varieties of sorghum.
18. Grass peas and two varieties of vetches.
19. Dwarf Essex rape and thousand-headed kale.
20. Three varieties of clover.
21. Sainfoin, Lucerne and Burnot.
22. Five varieties of grasses.
23. Three varieties of field beans.
24. Three varieties of sweet corn.
25. Fertilizers with early corn for husking.
26. Fertilizers with Swedish turnips.

27. Growing potatoes on the level and in hills.

28. Two varieties of very early potatoes.

29. Planting cut potatoes which have and which have not been coated over with land plaster.

30. Planting corn in rows and in squares (an excellent variety of early corn will be used.)

Material for either No. 25 or No. 26 experiment will be forwarded by express, and for each of the others it will be sent by mail.

C. A. ZAVITZ,  
Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

Guelph, March 15th, 1902.

#### The Betel Nut.

Betel nuts, the produce of the areca palm, are chiefly used as a masticatory by the natives of the East. They are too small to be applied to many ornamental uses, but are occasionally employed by the turner and wrought into beads for bracelets, small rosary cases and other little fancy articles. In the Museum of Economic Botany at Kew there is a walking stick made of these nuts, sliced, mounted or supported on an iron center.

#### A Zoo Discussion.

"You know," said the orang outang, "that man is descended from a monkey."

"Yes," answered the chimpanzee, "and his descent has been very great. But let us set it down to his credit that he tries to rise again. Every now and then you hear of some man who is doing his best to make a monkey of himself."

#### Quick Work.

"That editor is terribly slow at reading manuscript."

"Think so? Why, I know the time he went through twelve stories in less than a minute."

"Gracious! When was that?"  
"When the elevator broke."

#### Her Explanation.

"Do you mean to say such a physical wreck as he is gave you that black eye?" asked the magistrate.

"Sure, your honor, he wasn't a physical wreck till after he gave me the black eye," replied the complaining wife.

#### Quite Technical.

"The reason he is so irritable is because he is teething," explained the fond mother.

"Indeed!" remarked Mr. Oldbatch, wishing to appear learned. "And when will it be hairing?"

#### Didn't Get the Credit.

"I was sorry I sent Ellen such an expensive wedding present."

"Why were you?"

"Why, she went and placed them on exhibition without the donor's cards."

—Philadelphia Bulletin

Children Cry for

**CASTORIA.**

and were seized by the Dominion government, and parcelled out to their own political favorites. The valuable timber was sold, or given away—or that was attempted—also to mere party heelers and hangers on. The mines, containing as they do so much valuable minerals of copper, iron, silver and gold, were, for the time, claimed by the Dominion Government; and, seeing that likely to fail, the attempt was made to hand them and the territory all over to Manitoba. It required all the persistence, courage and legal skill of the Liberal party and of the Liberal Provincial Government to hold this vast property, which is now one of the greatest sources of wealth and revenue this Province has. It must yet be remembered how persistently Sir Oliver and the other Liberals fought the battles for their legal rights through all the possible Courts in Canada and up to the British Privy Council, where our rights were amply vindicated. It was necessary, meantime, for Ontario to send a force to Rat Por age and seize timbers that had been given away by the Conservative Leaders to their Conservative fol-

lowers. The Liberal Government of the Province well deserves the gratitude and support of the electors of Ontario that our Rights have been thus served and defended. On the hand the Conservatives should be forgotten by the electors of Ontario that THEY would have betrayed these Provincial rights at the call of their party leader, Ottawa. Only a few months ago, Toronto, Mr. Whitney stood up and declared he had always been a supporter and a faithful follower of Sir Charles Tupper and his colleague during all his public career. Dominion politician, when he knew what the attempts of Sir C. and his colleagues had been in to the spoliation of Ontario. Whitney's public declaration is on record, and it cannot be effaced should it ever be forgotten.

Ontario has to-day great reason to be thankful that the Conservatives were kept from power in those times when all these momentous struggles were going on.

And now these same Whithiesons, Foys and their followers in the Legislature pretend to state and say that the Liberal Government are not doing as much as should be done to preserve the interests of the Province in regard to the wood and the minerals in New Ontario. Thanks to THEIR many defeats in elections that we have a New Conservative Government at all. Would they to-day be more loyal to the great principle of Provincial Rights, if all were over to their keeping? They never yet given evidence of regret past misdeeds in these things.

#### POOR CONSERVATIVE OUTLOOK

There seems now no concealment that the Conservative outlook for the coming general election is by no means as bright as it appeared to be. The party seems to have lost ground all the time since the late session of the Legislature. Four years ago, after the results of the elections had been declared, the Conservatives claimed that the real future of the country was with them; that, at best, the Government was not weather it out but a session or two. The Government majority was a slim one during the session or two. But during the session the Government had a standing majority of eleven, the Prohibition bill of thirteen, the bonus question, one of the last divisions that took place. Government majority rose to thirteen. No wonder then that the Globe very good naturedly remarked, "If the Legislature had four years longer Mr. Whitney's lowing would have been reduced to dimensions of a Nova Scotia 'tion.'" (There the Conservatives told, now amount to three or four months ago, when C. B. issued his much talked of and abused pamphlet, he wrote the going over the Province he was disgusted with the demoralized condition of the Conservative party, the leadership of Mr. Whitney, the convictions of the hopelessness of the cause when so many of the members are in a state of disaffection if not of downright rebellion, in to his leadership at all. A good deal of the closing hours of the session affirmed it all. The day before the closing of the session four well

## Repairing Neatly Done

Never thought of such a sign for a medicine did you? Well, it's a good sign for Scott's Emulsion. The body has to be repaired like other things and Scott's Emulsion is the medicine that does it.

These poor bodies wear out from worry, from over-work, from disease. They get thin and weak. Some of the new ones are not well made—and all of the old ones are racked from long usage.

Scott's Emulsion fixes all kinds. It does the work both inside and out. It makes soft bones hard, thin blood red, weak lungs strong, hollow places full. Only the best materials are used in the patching and the patches don't show through the new glow of health.

No one has to wait his turn. You can do it yourself—you



This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE,  
TORONTO CANADA  
50c. and 75c. all druggists.

## If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

## Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood



# THE Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

Reserve Fund, 500,000

**3½%** Interest allowed on  
Deposits Repayable on  
Demand

**4%** Interest allowed on  
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INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,  
Managing Director

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Asst. Manager

and but for that determined would have been lost to Ontario. His time the men who made up the conservative party, and Opposition Ontario were the strong supporters of those who would have this Province of its legal rights, and they have been subverted since. Now it is over, and Ontario held its end the whole of this Province and so greatly enriched thereby, Whitney and his colleagues try to have these facts overlooked, or locate their own course by cry, as they often did then when was no other vindication. "Why these Liberals do it the other

best answer is that the Liberals all in the way that was successful that, too, in the face of the action of the very Conservatives ought to have helped them in the battle for Provincial Rights, as for our full Provincial terri-

Liberal Government of this Province well deserves the gratitude support of the electors of Ontario for Rights have been thus pre- and defended. On the other the Conservatives should not be en by the electors of Ontario they would have betrayed all Provincial rights at the beck all of their party leaders at a. Only a few months ago, at a Mr. Whitney stood up and

Conservative members bolted from the following of Mr. Whitney on the railway bonus question, and at the very last session Mr. Marter, one of the oldest and most popular and reliable members of the Conservative party, and at one time the Leader of the party in the Legislature, stood up and declared himself thoroughly disgusted. Mr. Whitney's policy has always been one of abuse and insinuations of "steals" and "plunder" and "plots," intimating that the Government is composed of a set of downright rascals, but that HE is pure and reliable. Mr. Marter's patience gave way, and, though he occupied the same desk as Mr. Whitney, he took the floor and thus declared himself before the Legislature and before the whole country:

"Any man or set of men can pull down or destroy, but it takes wiser men, I think, to construct and build up. I am sick and tired of these innuendoes that everybody is a thief and a robber, and so on. I am tired and sick of it, and I only ask for the privilege and opportunity of meeting hon. gentlemen who make such statements before any audience. I don't care where, and I think I can prove that this is a good business proposition, and one in which there is no wrong doing." Mr. Marter was speaking at the time of a pulp proposal of the Government in New Ontario in which the company is bound to spend two millions of capital, give employment to many men, and turn into merchantable

## SOME LEGAL FREAKS

CURIOUS TWISTS THAT OBTAIN IN  
ENGLISH CRIMINAL LAW.

**A Person May Be Guilty of Perjury Though He Swears to the Truth—No Such Offense as Trespass—Points About Forgery.**

In no branch of the law as it is dispensed in Great Britain are such curious points to be found or a greater number of anomalies to be met with than in the criminal branch thereof.

It may be news to some people, for instance, to know that there are a number of things in existence which cannot be stolen, such as a corpse, animals feræ nature—i. e., animals wild in a state of nature (with certain exceptions created by statute)—soil of the earth, etc. To attempt to steal nothing would appear on the face of it to be an impossibility; much less a crime, but a man indicted for attempting to pick a lady's pocket which was subsequently found to be empty was found guilty of an "attempt to commit theft," though, in fact, there was nothing in the pocket to steal.

Any one lucky enough to pick up a sovereign lying in the road will be glad to hear that, if at the time of finding it he had no reasonable means of discovering the owner of it, and also if he did not at the same time conceive the idea of appropriating it to himself, he will not be guilty of stealing if he keeps his lucky find, even if the rightful owner discovers and claims it.

Most people walking in the country must have noticed on numerous occasions boards or placards posted up in woods, fields, etc., notifying in large letters that "trespassers will be prosecuted," but few are aware that such notices are utterly useless and no one need feel the least alarm thereat, there being no such offense known in criminal law as such a trespass, and a person could never be prosecuted for such an offense. They are, in fact, in the words of that eminent jurist, Sir Frederick Pollock, in his well known work, "Pollock on Torts," a "wooden falsehood."

It is a common fallacy to imagine that the crime of forgery consists in signing another's name, though in fact committing forgery consists in making and uttering any false instrument in writing with attempt to defraud; thus it may be a forgery to omit a word from a document, and it will be a matter of considerable surprise to many to learn that it is possible for a person to forge his or her own name. A person, however, who fraudulently inserts another's name on a picture, thereby selling it as the work of some other artist, is not guilty of forgery, as a picture is not an "instrument in writing."

The crime of perjury also does not quite "fit in" with the generally accepted idea, which is that if a person, after being sworn on oath to speak the truth, swears falsely, he is guilty of such offense. This is correct with the important qualification that the fact the witness has sworn to must be material to the case. Thus, if a witness on being duly sworn gave a false address on being asked where he lived, this, though untrue, would not amount to perjury, as the place where the witness lived would be quite immaterial.

That a person may be guilty of perjury though speaking the truth may seem a curious anomaly, but such nevertheless is the fact, as the test of perjury is not whether a person is speak-

## Health

"For 25 years I have never missed taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla every spring. It cleanses my blood, makes me feel strong, and does me good in every way."—John P. Hodnette, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pure and rich blood carries new life to every part of the body. You are invigorated, refreshed. You feel anxious to be active. You become strong, steady, courageous. That's what Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do for you.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.  
J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

ing," she said apologetically, "I should have had on my best front. This is only my second best, but you can see the other when you go out, for I always keep it in the front room."

Surely enough, on taking their leave, the visitors were piloted through the front room, and there in the inside of the melodeon, when a heavy green barge veil was carefully lifted, a nicely waved hair piece was to be seen, the hostess' best "front."

### Spoke Too Late.

The good minister of a Scottish parish had once upon a time a great wish for an old couple to become teetotalers, which they were in nowise eager to carry out. After much pressing, however, they consented, laying down as a condition that they should be allowed to keep a bottle of "Auld Kirk" for medicinal purposes. About a fortnight afterward John began to feel his resolution weakening, but he was determined not to be the first to give way.

In another week, however, he collapsed entirely. "Jenny, woman," he said, "I've an awfu' pain in my head. Ye might gie me a wee drappie an' see gin it'll dee me ony guld."

"Well, gydeaman," she replied, "ye're owre late o' askin', for ever sin' that bottle cam' into the hoose I've been bothered sae wi' pains i' my head 't is a' dune, an' there's nae drappie left."

### The Bug Bible.

The bug Bible was printed in 1549 by the authority of Edward VI., and its curiosity lies in the rendering of the fifth verse of the Ninety-first Psalm, which, as we know, runs, "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night nor for the arrow which flieth by day;" but in the above version ran, "So thou shalt not mede to be afraid of any bugges by night."

Ludicrous as this sounds, it is not etymologically without justification. "Bug" is derived from the Welsh word "bwg," which meant a hobgoblin or terrifying specter, a significance traceable in the word commonly in use today—"bugbear"—and Shakespeare once or twice uses the word in this primary sense, notably when he makes Hamlet say, "Such bugs and goblins in my life."

as for our full Provincial terri-

e Liberal Government of this inze well deserves the gratitude support of the electors of Ontario our Rights have been thus pre-d and defended. On the other the Conservatives should not be oten by the electors of Ontario THEY would have betrayed all Provincial rights at the beck call of their party leaders at wa. Only a few months ago, at nto, Mr. Whitney stood up and red he had always been a loyal order and a faithful follower of Charles Tupper and his colleagues, g all his public career as a inion politician, when he well what the attempts of Sir Charles his colleagues had been in regard he spoliation of Ontario. Mr. tney's public declaration is now cord, and it cannot be effaced, nor d it ever be forgotten.

tario has to-day great reason to hankful that the Conservatives kept from power in those years all these momentous struggles going on.

d now these same Whitneys, esons, Foys and their following e Legislature pretend to stand up say that the Liberal Provincial rment are not doing as much as ld be done to preserve the interests e Province in regard to the pulp- land the minerals in New Ontario! ks to THEIR many defeats in past ons that we have a New Ontario l. Would they to-day be much loyal to the great principles of incial Rights, if all were handed to their keeping? They have yet given evidence of regret for misdeeds in these things.

OUR CONSERVATIVE OUTLOOK.

ere seems now no concealing the that the Conservative outlook for ss at the coming g meral election no means as bright as they exd it would be. The party appears ve lost ground all the time dur- he late session of the Legislature. years ago, after the results of the ons had been declared, the Conser- es claimed that the real verdict e country was with them, and at best, the Government could weather it out but a session or

The Government majority was d a slim one during the trst on or two. But during the past on the Government had a reliable ring majority of eleven, and on 'rohibition bill of thirteen, and on bonus question, one of the divisions that took place, the nment majority rose to NINE-

No wonder then that The e very good naturedly remarked "If the Legislature had lasted years longer Mr. Whitney's fol- ing would have been reduced to the asions of a Nova Scotia Opposi- ' (There the Conservatives, all now amount to three or four.) months ago, when C. R. Mabee d his much talked of and much d pamphlet, he wrote that after ; over the Province he became isted with the demoralized condi- of the Conservative party, under adership of Mr. Whitney, and his ctions of the hopelessness of suc- when so many of the leading ers are in a state of discontent, ; of downright rebellion, in regard leadership at all. A good many led that statement, but the facts e closing hours of the session cond it all. The day before the clos- of the session four well known

and a robber, and so on. I am tired and sick of it, and I only ask for the privilege and opportunity of meeting hon. gentlemen who make such statements before any audience. I don't care where, and I think I can prove that this is a good business proposition, and one in which there is no wrong doing." Mr. Marter was speaking at the time of a pulp proposal of the Government in New Ontario in which the company is bound to spend two millions of capital, give employment to many men, and turn into merchantable exports a large amount of raw material that might otherwise rot. Mr. Whitney, in his usual stage style, declared it all a steal and a robbery and more to that effect; and then it was that Mr. Marter spoke out his mind plain.

And so the house of the Conserva- tive party has become divided against itself, both openly and secretly, under the existing leadership, and in that condition it must go before the coun- try.

Need it surprise anyone if, under such circumstances, the Electors of the country will much prefer the safe course of electing candidates who will support a well tried and safe Leader and Government rather than one whose conduct has so tended to sicken and disgust even his own colleagues and desk-mates?

A New Dress For Ten Cents,  
The Price of a Package of  
DIAMOND DYES.

Women of every social condition know from practical experience that it is possible with the aid of Diamond Dyes to make A NEW DRESS FOR TEN CENTS.

Ladies use Diamond Dyes to their entire satisfaction, advantage and profit. There is no reason why you, too, will not find in Diamond Dyes the same aid to economical and stylish dressing. If you prefer to get a new dress for ten cents instead of buying a new one at a cost of from five to ten dollars, buy a package of Diamond Dyes, and with very little work you can make your old dress look like a new one.

Send a Postal Card with your address and The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q., will mail you free of cost full range of designs of Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns to make selections from.

Should Keep Something.

New Woman—Simply because a woman marries a man is no reason why she should take his name.

Old Bachelor—Just so. The poor fellow ought to be allowed to keep something he can call his own.

A man seldom realizes how few of his remarks are worth repeating until he has conversed with a deaf person.

Brief Naval Message.

One of the briefest naval dispatches ever penned was Captain Walton's message to his chief, Admiral Byng, after the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro in 1718, and it ran thus:

Sir—I have taken and burnt as per margin, going for Syracuse, and am, sir, your obedient servant. J. WALTON.

A Director.

"They tell me that Jim Muggins is one of the directors in a big city corporation now," said the grocer.

"Yes. I seen him las' time I was down to town," said Mr. Meddlergrass. "He directs the envelopes fer the firm."

This offense. This is correct with the important qualification that the fact the witness has sworn to must be material to the case. Thus, if a witness on being duly sworn gave a false address on being asked where he lived, this, though untrue, would not amount to perjury, as the place where the witness lived would be quite immaterial.

That a person may be guilty of perjury though speaking the truth may seem a curious anomaly, but such nevertheless is the fact, as the test of perjury is not whether a person is speaking what he believes to be the truth; so, if a witness, for instance, on being asked, "What colored tie was the prisoner wearing when you met him?" replied "red," when in fact he did not really notice, he would be guilty of perjury, even though the prisoner was in reality wearing a red tie when the witness met him.

Numerous other instances of crimes which present similar curious points to the above might be given, and, in passing, persons taking out insurances against burglary might note that this crime can only be committed between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.; that breaking into a house by means of an open door or window is not burglary, although entering a house by sliding down the chimney is.

We must not conclude this article without a short reference to a comparatively recent case in which a man not possessing the means to pay entered a restaurant, where he ordered and ate a good dinner. As, however, he was unable to pay for the same he was given in charge and subsequently indicted for "obtaining goods by false pretenses." The case resulted in the prisoner's acquittal on the ground that he had not been guilty of any false pretenses.

This individual therefore had a good meal on the cheap, but we should not advise any enterprising reader to emulate his example, as, although he could not indeed be prosecuted for obtaining goods by false pretenses, it seems that he will still be criminally liable under the bankruptcy act for obtaining credit by fraudulent means.—London Tit-Bits.

Averting a Panic.

On one occasion John Philip Sousa by his promptness was the direct means of stopping a panic which might have had the most disastrous results. While his band was playing before 12,000 people in St. Louis the electric lights in the hall went out suddenly. People began to move uneasily in their seats, and some even began to make a rush for the doors. Coolly tapping with his baton, Sousa gave a signal, and immediately his band began playing, "Oh, Dear, What Can the Matter Be?" A tiny ripple of laughter that went round the audience showed that confidence had partially been restored. When the band began to play "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By," the laughter deepened into a roar of merriment that only ended when the lights were turned on again.

Her Best Friend.

It was at Nantucket one summer that a city visitor learned a new way of displaying one's personal adornments during a call upon one of the native Nantucketers. It was a nice old lady who was entertaining the strangers, and she was very anxious that they should see everything to advantage and that even she herself should make as good an appearance as possible. Unfortunately she had not been forewarned of the visit and was not entirely prepared for it.

"If I had only known you were com-

men by day. Out in the above ver- sion ran, "So thou shalt not mede to be afraid of any bugges by night."

Ludicrous as this sounds, it is not etymologically without justification. "Bug" is derived from the Welsh word, "bwg," which meant a hobgoblin or terrifying specter, a significant traceable in the word commonly in use to-day—"bugbear"—and Shakespeare once or twice uses the word in this primary sense, notably when he makes Hamlet say, "Such bugs and goblins in my life."

Easily a Good Thing.

"Did you say that hair restorer is a good thing?" asked the pair.

"Yes," answered the barber, with some slight hesitation; "it's a good thing. We sell several bottles a week at a dollar a bottle."

"But how do you know it's a good thing?"

"Because the profit on every bottle is 75 cents."

His Fortune.

"Who is that handsome young man standing over there?" inquired an old gentleman of a rich old lady at a party.

"That's my son-in-law. He's a very brilliant young man; made a large fortune by the law."

"Indeed!" said the old gentleman. "How's that?"

"The law made him my daughter's husband."—London Answers.

Her Pet Pig.

A young woman in London took a pig in infancy and brought it up, as she says, "like a Christian." Complaint was made to the authorities the other day, and the sanitary officers who went to investigate found the pig in bed between two white sheets, with its head on a pillow and its body covered with a white lace counterpane.

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Saddle, harness, boots, do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.



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# Spring News

.....FROM.....

*The Pollard Company's  
Book and Stationery Store.*

See our Wallpaper announcement on the other side.

## BABY CARRIAGES!

We have placed in stock a number of Baby Carriages, all new, this season's make.

**\$10.00** buys a very neat Carriage, built of the very best materials, best tin-  
ned gear, best tin-  
ned wheels, iron tires, upholstered  
in cloth, imitation silk parasol.

**\$12.00** will buy a carriage, with handsome  
cane body, upholstered in cloth, para-  
sol of imitation silk, gear of best make and rubber  
tires.

**\$16.00** will buy a very handsome carriage,  
cane body, handsomely decorated,  
upholstered in velour and plush, silk parasol, new  
gearing with handles close to body of carriage,  
rubber tires.

**\$22.00** will buy an elegant carriage, hand-  
somely decorated body, best cloth and  
plush upholstering, silk parasols, new style gear  
and rubber tires.

**\$4.50** will buy a very nice go-cart, cane body,  
not upholstered, best gear, iron tires.

We will fit all our carriages with rubber or iron  
tires, cloth or silk parasols, or make any change in  
fittings desired, or we will order any style of car-  
riage or go-cart desired, if we have not same in  
stock. All our carriages are fitted with patent  
brake and parasol holder, and are fully guaranteed.

Repairs made to any kind of carriage or go-cart  
at reasonable prices.

## Child's Carts & Wagons

### OUR SUPPLY OF AIR

IN FIVE HUNDRED YEARS IT MAY  
BE ALL USED UP.

**Some of the Things With Which  
Man May or May Not Have to Con-  
tend in His Desperate Struggle  
For Existence in the Future.**

It seems that we or, rather, our de-  
scendants in a few hundred years may  
have to live without air or try to do so.  
An eminent British scientist has as-  
serted that the oxygen supply of the world  
will be exhausted within the next 500  
years, and oxygen is the vital force of  
the air as far as man is concerned.

Moreover, scientists generally admit  
that theoretically the oxygen in the at-  
mosphere is diminishing. Every bucket-  
ful of coal burned in a furnace and every  
match struck uses up a portion of the  
world's supply of breathing air.

Scientists have made some very in-  
teresting speculations as to what would  
happen in the event of the world's oxy-  
gen becoming gradually used up. For in-  
stance, they say that with the decrease  
of oxygen in the air the heat of summer  
would become intense. This would not be  
the pitiless, parching heat of the desert.  
Moisture would hang heavy in the air.  
Steam would rise from the ground, and the  
sun would be veiled in clouds of vapor.

Plants would spring up and flower in a  
day and trees grow almost in a night.  
With time for adjustment the very luxu-  
riance of vegetation would clear the air  
again and furnish breath to famished an-  
imal life. But the mischief, it is said,  
will have been accomplished in a few  
centuries. Alarm would spread too late.  
As oxygen becomes precious the entire  
human race would strive madly for some  
means of increasing it.

Every man would conserve his  
strength, because muscular effort re-  
quires the expenditure of much oxygen.  
Factories would not smoke any longer.

Huge electric plants would distill the  
seas into air. The banks of the ocean  
would be crowded with the humanity  
that would come to it to turn it by sci-  
ence from water to breath. Every year  
the waters would recede under the drain  
of the electrolyzing process.

Man would become more puny with  
each generation. Death would confront  
the race, and pride of power and trade  
and achievement in art and learning  
would give way to a desperate struggle  
for life.

Certain animals, on the other hand,  
would thrive apace. Huge and brilliant  
fishes would swim the sluggish streams.  
Serpents would grow to monstrous size,  
and great frogs would croak in the  
swamps.

Indeed all of lower nature might reach  
its flower again before the death of man,  
as it did before his birth.

The sturdiest of the human species  
would survive longest. Scarcely on the  
last day would the last men be able to  
distinguish the faces of each other in the  
thick vapor. They would move about in  
the dense atmosphere with slower and  
slower steps. A torpor would creep over  
them, and they would die.

On the other hand, there may be  
sources of oxygen supply yet unknown to  
us. Man may invent an artificial process  
of freezing oxygen from its combinations.  
Or man may become a cold blooded an-  
imal and capable of existing upon an in-  
finitesimal supply of oxygen.

Vegetation upon the earth would prob-  
ably have to be swept away before our  
supply of breathing air gave out. In that  
case it is a problem whether man would  
not starve to death before asphyxiation  
came upon him.

As animal life is now constituted it  
cannot exist without oxygen. Vegetation,  
on the other hand, lives upon car-  
bonic acid gas, which is useless to an-  
imals. This forms the main distinction  
between animal and vegetable life. Each  
supports a laboratory which works for

storehouse of oxygen if we can  
oxygen from the hydrogen. V  
this by electrolysis. The proce  
pensive, but in the face of a  
like the death of the race we  
should not hesitate on that acc

One quart of water will fu  
quarts of oxygen approximately  
enough to supply the normal  
from three to four hours.

Again, various processes of  
ture now free oxygen from  
pounds in ores and allow it to  
with carbon to form carbonic  
This is unnecessary.

As soon as oxygen becomes  
oxygen from iron ores, for exa  
not be locked up in useless pro  
slag, but will be set free, so th  
of diminishing our supply we  
some methods of manufacture  
increase it.

Some scientists, however, d  
lieve that we shall continue t  
oxygen in manufacturing as we  
fifty years past. We can get l  
out combustion. Electricity of  
less supplies of heat and pow  
are not gained at all at the e  
our oxygen supply.

### ARTIFICIAL ICE.

**Principle Upon Which This C  
ity Is Manufactured**

The principle upon which t  
facture of ice is based is th  
when compressed gathers ho  
mously, and if robbed of this  
allowed to escape at a futur  
seeks to regain its heat by v  
ing heat from its surroundin  
monia gas is generally pre  
others because it can be lique  
comparatively little pressure.  
moving the water from com  
monia by distillation anhyd  
monia is obtained. This is co  
by a combined steam pump at  
pressor, and the resulting liq  
induces heat, which is econo  
circulating water about the  
pipe containing the liquefied  
Thus the ammonia is cooled  
heat largely transferred to ti  
which is then pumped bac  
boiler that supplies the stea  
The liquid ammonia is then c  
a pipe to expansion coils th  
plenty of room for its exa  
when it begins to return to th  
form and to draw heat from  
roundings, which gradually  
the temperature. Proper v  
water are placed in contact  
expansion coils, and in due  
is formed.

### Two Wrongs.

A clergyman, lecturing on  
Punishment," took strong  
against the death penalty, arg  
while it was wrong for a ma  
mit murder it was but ano  
to kill the murderer and t  
wrongs never made a right.

"At least," said he, "I never  
but one case where they did."  
proceeded to relate the followi  
presumably in support of l  
ment:

"A man entered a country  
where a number of the vill  
around on barrels and boxes  
ed if two wrongs ever made  
The response was 'Never.'  
thought till recently," conti  
"when I met a stranger who  
to change a five dollar bill  
I did so and after his departu  
the bill was a counterfeit. S  
it till the other day and sho  
a fellow greener than I." The  
exclaimed that those were tw  
certainly, but they didn't mak

**\$10.00** buys a very neat Carriage, built of the very best materials, best tinned gear, best tinned wheels, iron tires, upholstered in cloth, imitation silk parasol.

**\$12.00** will buy a carriage, with handsome cane body, upholstered in cloth, parasol of imitation silk, gear of best make and rubber tires.

**\$16.00** will buy a very handsome carriage, cane body, handsomely decorated, upholstered in velour and plush, silk parasol, new gearing with handles close to body of carriage, rubber tires.

**\$22.00** will buy an elegant carriage, handsomely decorated body, best cloth and plush upholstery, silk parasols, new style gear and rubber tires.

**\$4.50** will buy a very nice go-cart, cane body, not upholstered, best gear, iron tires.

We will fit all our carriages with rubber or iron tires, cloth or silk parasols, or make any change in fittings desired, or we will order any style of carriage or go-cart desired, if we have not same in stock. All our carriages are fitted with patent brake and parasol holder, and are fully guaranteed.

Repairs made to any kind of carriage or go-cart at reasonable prices.

## Child's Carts & Wagons

In these goods we have a very large stock. Express Wagons from \$1.35 to 3.00.

Rail Wagons of different styles, with wood or iron railing.—prices \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00.

**Doll Cabs and Go-Carts** in all styles and prices 30c, 40c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00.

Shoo-Fly Rockers, Rocking Horses, two wheeled Carts, Wheel Barrows, etc. etc.

## Sporting Goods

Notions, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Books Magazines, etc., etc.

**SOUVENIRS**—We have a number of new lines in these goods. Prices range from 7c to 35c.

**The Pollard Printing Co.,**  
NAPANEE.

again and furnish breath to famished animal life. But the mischief, it is said, will have been accomplished in a few centuries. Alarm would spread too late. As oxygen becomes precious the entire human race would strive madly for some means of increasing it.

Every man would conserve his strength, because muscular effort requires the expenditure of much oxygen. Factories would not smoke any longer.

Huge electric plants would distill the seas into air. The banks of the ocean would be crowded with the humanity that would come to it to turn it by science from water to breath. Every year the waters would recede under the drain of the electrolyzing process.

Man would become more puny with each generation. Death would confront the race, and pride of power and trade and achievement in art and learning would give way to a desperate struggle for life.

Certain animals, on the other hand, would thrive apace. Huge and brilliant fishes would swim the sluggish streams. Serpents would grow to monstrous size, and great frogs would croak in the swamps.

Indeed all of lower nature might reach its flower again before the death of man, as it did before his birth.

The sturdiest of the human species would survive longest. Scarcely on the last day would the last men be able to distinguish the faces of each other in the thick vapor. They would move about in the dense atmosphere with slower and slower steps. A torpor would creep over them, and they would die.

On the other hand, there may be sources of oxygen supply yet unknown to us. Man may invent an artificial process of freezing oxygen from its combinations. Or man may become a cold blooded animal and capable of existing upon an infinitesimal supply of oxygen.

Vegetation upon the earth would probably have to be swept away before our supply of breathing air gave out. In that case it is a problem whether man would not starve to death before asphyxiation came upon him.

As animal life is now constituted it cannot exist without oxygen. Vegetation, on the other hand, lives upon carbonic acid gas, which is useless to animals. This forms the main distinction between animal and vegetable life. Each supports a laboratory which works for the subsistence of the other.

Fish and other cold blooded animals live upon an infinitesimal amount of oxygen. They use it only in muscular effort. Their body heat is the same as that of the element in which they live.

Man, on the other hand, is not content with enough oxygen for this. He lives in a mean annual temperature of 55 degrees. He uses up a wasteful amount of oxygen in keeping his body temperature at 98 degrees. It is quite within the range of possibility that evolution may change all this. Naturally if a man's body temperature were low nature must provide some means for him to withstand summer heats. Perspiration might be more copious or, since we know theoretically that the sun's heat is diminishing, it may be that the mean temperature of the earth would be much lower by that time. There are various makeshifts possible by which man might stave off oxygenless days. If he succeeded in tiding over a critical period into which he had got himself by wastefully using up his supply of breathing air, nature would come to his aid in time.

Processes of manufacture do not of course use up oxygen in the sense of destroying it. They cause it to combine with carbon to form carbonic acid gas.

If we find our supply of oxygen running short, we might invent an artificial way of converting vitiated air into good air again. Vegetation in its laboratory does this for us all the time.

We may imitate nature's laboratory. Having exhausted our fuel supply, we should depend upon electricity to furnish us the power. All the water on the earth is made up of hydrogen and oxygen in combination.

The oceans and rivers furnish a vast

reservoir to escape at a future date seeks to regain its heat by winning heat from its surroundings. monia gas is generally preferred others because it can be liquefied comparatively little pressure, moving the water from ammonia by distillation anhydrous ammonia is obtained. This is done by a combined steam pump and pressor, and the resulting liquid induces heat, which is economized by circulating water about the pipe containing the liquefied ammonia. Thus the ammonia is cooled and heat largely transferred to the water which is then pumped back to the boiler that supplies the steam. The liquid ammonia is then carried by a pipe to expansion coils that plenty of room for its evaporation when it begins to return to the form and to draw heat from the surroundings, which gradually lowers the temperature. Proper vessels of water are placed in contact with expansion coils, and in due time the heat is formed.

### Two Wrongs.

A clergyman, lecturing on "Punishment," took strong ground against the death penalty, arguing while it was wrong for a man to murder it was but another wrong to kill the murderer and the wrongs never made a right.

"At least," said he, "I never heard but one case where they did," proceeded to relate the following, presumably in support of his ment:

"A man entered a country where a number of the village around on barrels and boxes, and if two wrongs ever made a right the response was 'Never.' thought till recently," continued "when I met a stranger who as to change a five dollar bill for I did so and after his departure the bill was a counterfeit. So it till the other day and shove a fellow greener than I." The li exclaimed that those were two certainly, but they didn't make. "Well," replied the man, "they me all right."

### English Jewelers' Trick

Many working jewelers with articles are left to repair art tricky individuals indeed, and are their chief victims. A great of the working jeweler, so far chains go, is to take off the hall fastening loops and to substitute these an exact imitation in metal that these should always be more fully examined. In ladies' lock jeweler fraud usually takes a gold inside rim which fastens glass, and of course he puts in a substitute. Where an article him contains a great number of small stones he will take two of these out and put in in articles specially made to deceive Woman's Life. A working jeweler been known to make pounds by taking away the hallmarked bars of gold and replacing with brass. These remarks of course, apply to the small black sheep to be found in the every trade.

Some men wake up and find themselves famous, while lots of stay up all night and never even glimpse of fame.

Four per cent of sailing vessels 2½ per cent of steamships are a year.



ews

y's  
Store.

other side.

GES!

f Baby Carriages.

riage, built of  
als, best tin-  
s, upholstered

ith handsome  
in cloth, para-  
e and rubber

ome carriage,  
ly decorated,  
parasol, new  
of carriage,

rriage, hand-  
best cloth and  
w style gear

t, cane body,

rubber or iron  
ny change in  
style of car-  
not same in  
with patent  
y guaranteed.

age or go-cart

lagoons

# OUR SUPPLY OF AIR

IN FIVE HUNDRED YEARS IT MAY  
BE ALL USED UP.

Some of the Things With Which  
Man May or May Not Have to Con-  
tend In His Desperate Struggle  
For Existence In the Future.

It seems that we or, rather, our de-  
scendants in a few hundred years may  
have to live without air or try to do so.  
An eminent British scientist has assert-  
ed that the oxygen supply of the world  
will be exhausted within the next 500  
years, and oxygen is the vital force of  
the air as far as man is concerned.

Moreover, scientists generally admit  
that theoretically the oxygen in the at-  
mosphere is diminishing. Every bucket-  
ful of coal burned in a furnace and every  
match struck uses up a portion of the  
world's supply of breathing air.

Scientists have made some very inter-  
esting speculations as to what would  
happen in the event of the world's oxy-  
gen becoming gradually used up. For in-  
stance, they say that with the decrease  
of oxygen in the air the heat of summer  
would become intense. This would not be  
the pitiless, parching heat of the desert.  
Moisture would hang heavy in the air.  
Steam would rise from the ground, and the  
sun would be veiled in clouds of vapor.

Plants would spring up and flower in a  
day and trees grow almost in a night.  
With time for adjustment the very luxu-  
riance of vegetation would clear the air  
again and furnish breath to famished an-  
imal life. But the mischief, it is said,  
will have been accomplished in a few  
centuries. Alarm would spread too late.  
As oxygen becomes precious the entire  
human race would strive madly for some  
means of increasing it.

Every man would conserve his  
strength, because muscular effort re-  
quires the expenditure of much oxygen.  
Factories would not smoke any longer.

Huge electric plants would distil the  
seas into air. The banks of the ocean  
would be crowded with the humanity  
that would come to it to turn it by sci-  
ence from water to breath. Every year  
the waters would recede under the drain  
of the electrolyzing process.

Man would become more puny with  
each generation. Death would confront  
the race, and pride of power and trade  
and achievement in art and learning  
would give way to a desperate struggle  
for life.

Certain animals, on the other hand,  
would thrive apace. Huge and brilliant  
fishes would swim the sluggish streams.  
Serpents would grow to monstrous size,  
and great frogs would croak in the  
swamps.

Indeed all of lower nature might reach  
its flower again before the death of man,  
as it did before his birth.

The sturdiest of the human species  
would survive longest. Scarcely on the  
last day would the last men be able to  
distinguish the faces of each other in the  
thick vapor. They would move about in  
the dense atmosphere with slower and  
slower steps. A torpor would creep over  
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On the other hand, there may be  
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of freezing oxygen from its combinations.  
Or man may become a cold blooded an-  
imal and capable of existing upon an in-  
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Vegetation upon the earth would prob-  
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not starve to death before asphyxiation  
came upon him.

As animal life is now constituted it  
cannot exist without oxygen. Vegetation,  
on the other hand, lives upon car-  
bonic acid gas, which is useless to an-  
imals. This forms the main distinction  
between animal and vegetable life. Each  
supports a laboratory which works for

storehouse of oxygen if we can free this  
oxygen from the hydrogen. We can do  
this by electrolysis. The process is ex-  
pensive, but in the face of a calamity  
like the death of the race we probably  
should not hesitate on that account.

One quart of water will furnish 500  
quarts of oxygen approximately. This is  
enough to supply the normal man for  
from three to four hours.

Again, various processes of manufac-  
ture now free oxygen from its com-  
pounds in ores and allow it to combine  
with carbon to form carbonic acid gas.  
This is unnecessary.

As soon as oxygen becomes valuable  
oxygen from iron ores, for example, will  
not be locked up in useless products or in  
slag, but will be set free, so that instead  
of diminishing our supply we can alter  
some methods of manufacture so as to  
increase it.

Some scientists, however, do not be-  
lieve that we shall continue to use up  
oxygen in manufacturing as we have for  
fifty years past. We can get heat with-  
out combustion. Electricity offers limit-  
less supplies of heat and power which  
are not gained at all at the expense of  
our oxygen supply.

## ARTIFICIAL ICE.

Principle Upon Which This Commod-  
ity Is Manufactured.

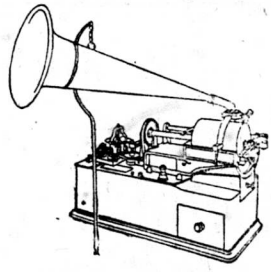
The principle upon which the manu-  
facture of ice is based is that a gas  
when compressed gathers heat enorm-  
ously, and if robbed of this heat and al-  
lowed to escape at a future time it  
seeks to regain its heat by withdraw-  
ing heat from its surroundings. Am-  
monia gas is generally preferred to  
others because it can be liquefied with  
comparatively little pressure. On re-  
moving the water from common am-  
monia by distillation anhydrous am-  
monia is obtained. This is compressed  
by a combined steam pump and a com-  
pressor, and the resulting liquefaction  
induces heat, which is economized by  
circulating water about the vessel or  
pipe containing the liquefied ammonia.  
Thus the ammonia is cooled and the  
heat largely transferred to the water,  
which is then pumped back to the  
boiler that supplies the steam pump.  
The liquid ammonia is then carried in  
a pipe to expansion coils that afford  
plenty of room for its evaporation,  
when it begins to return to the gaseous  
form and to draw heat from its sur-  
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expansion coils, and in due time ice  
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"At least," said he, "I never heard of  
but one case where they did." And he  
proceeded to relate the following story,  
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"A man entered a country grocery,  
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The response was 'Never.' So I  
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"when I met a stranger who asked me  
to change a five dollar bill for him.  
I did so and after his departure found  
the bill was a counterfeit. So I kept  
it till the other day and shoved it on  
a fellow greener than I." The listeners  
exclaimed that those were two wrongs  
made, but they didn't make a right.



## EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

The only perfect Talking Machine  
on the market.

Phonographs differ from all other talking  
machines in that they are offered to the  
public complete in every respect. They  
will perfectly reproduce human speech  
and other forms of articulate sound.

The Phonograph is the best of all such  
instruments because it does these things  
simply and perfectly. It will sing for you,  
it will play for you, it will repeat to you  
the music of famous bands and orchestras,  
the sweet voices of famous singers, and the  
precious voices of family and friends, even  
though they be dead. It is a remembrance  
reduced to the visible presence. It pre-  
serves what otherwise would have perished,  
and it entertains and amuses people of all  
ages and stations beyond any device,  
mechanical or otherwise, ever invented.

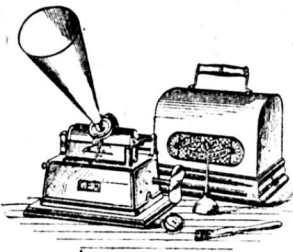
The world owes this wonderful invention,  
and its present advanced development, to  
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whose name is affixed to every instrument  
we sell.

The charm of the enjoyment depends on  
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tion, and for this reason the Phonograph  
gives greater satisfaction than any other  
device sold for this purpose.

## Standard Phonographs, \$20.00

Every STANDARD Phonograph includes,  
free of charge, an Edison Automatic Re-  
producer, a 14 inch polished brass horn, a  
camel's hair chip brush, a winding crank  
and an oak carrying case.

These parts are essential to a perfectly  
equipped and complete talking machine  
outfit.



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The "Gem" is the latest Phonograph. It  
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and is encased in a handsome oval top car-  
rying cover.

The Gem is the cheapest genuine Phono-  
graph on the market, and it is the best  
cheap talking machine made. Its con-  
struction is solid and substantial and it  
bears the trade-mark signature of Thomas  
A. Edison.

Edison Records, 50c each, or \$5.00 per  
dozen. Thousands of records to choose

age, built of  
ls, best tin-  
, upholstered

ch handsome  
n cloth, para-  
and rubber

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guaranteed.

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stock. Express

wood or iron  
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s and prices 30c  
.00, 1.25, 1.50,

wheeled Carts,

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f new lines in

**ing Co.,**

**E.E.**

will have been accomplished in a few centuries. Alarm would spread too late. As oxygen becomes precious the entire human race would strive madly for some means of increasing it.

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**English Jewelers' Tricks.**

Many working jewelers with whom articles are left to repair are very tricky individuals indeed, and women are their chief victims. A great device of the working jeweler, so far as gold chains go, is to take off the hallmarked fastening loops and to substitute for these an exact imitation in metal, so that these should always be most carefully examined. In ladies' lockets the jeweler fraud usually takes out the gold inside rim which fastens the glass; and of course he puts in a sham substitute. Where an article sent to him contains a great number of tolerably small stones he will take one or two of these out and put in imitation articles specially made to deceive, says Woman's Life. A working jeweler has been known to make pounds a week by taking away the hallmarked cross-bars of gold alberts and replacing them with brass. These remarks only, of course, apply to the small number of black sheep to be found in this as in every trade.

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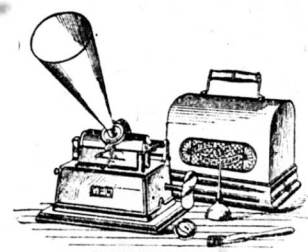
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Edison Records, 50c each, or \$5.00 per dozen. Thousands of records to choose from.

Record cases for 28 records \$2.50, 36 records \$5.00.

**Call and inspect the Instruments and hear them play.**

**The Pollard Co'y,**

NAPANEE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS DISTRICT

**Decadence In Penmanship,**

"While the people as a whole may write more legibly than they did a generation ago," said an old writing teacher, "there are not so many really excellent penmen. The multiplication of business colleges has improved the handwriting of a portion of the public, while the invention of the typewriter has made it useless to acquire extra skill in penmanship. Time was when the first class penmen commanded high salaries, but now there is such a slight demand for good writers that the market is overstocked. No penman can compete with a typewriter, and so the art of superior penmanship is gradually dying out and will soon be lost."



The Pollard Printing Company's

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* Bookstore <sup>A</sup>ND Stationery House \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

# WALLPAPER

## FACTS.

The season for house cleaning will soon be here and Wallpapering will be in order. We have made very extensive purchases for this season and have secured some remarkable values in paper hangings. Also

**THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT  
EVER SHOWN IN NAPANEE,**

comprising papers from all the Canadian makers, some of the best American makes, some French papers and a large assortment of English papers.

## Ingrains, with Borders and Ceilings to Match.

Ingrains will be more popular than ever. We have all the popular shades: Buff, Light Green, Sage Green, Dark Green, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Rich Blue, Pink, Old Rose, and Crimson.

All our Ingrains have Friezes and Ceilings, to match, and in a number of the papers we have several Friezes and Ceilings. In most of the colors we have also 9 inch borders to match Ingrains and Ceilings.

## In Hall, Drawing and Dining Room Paper

we have a very large assortment in all shades from richest Crimson, Green and Blue, to the very light effects IN WHITE AND CREAM grounds, STRIPES, SILK TAPESTRY and RIBBON effects will be very popular this year. We are showing a splendid range of patterns and prices. These papers are suitable for almost any room in the house.

## IN - THE - CHEAPER - PAPERS !

we show innumerable patterns ranging in price from 3c to 10c. We have plenty of patterns at 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, and 10c, with Borders and Ceilings to match.

All our Wallpaper is properly trimmed.

No bad trimming is done in our store

## GOOD FROM DIS

SEVERAL AFFLICTIONS TH  
THEIR COMPENSATIO

An Attack of Smallpox, if  
Over It, Will Add Years  
Life - Sufferers From Rheu  
and Gout Are Long Lived

Have you had smallpox? have and you have recovered terrible disease without you or hearing being seriously a is very often the case, you gratulate yourself that sm tacked you, for you will prot ring accidents, live considera and enjoy better general heal you had never had the disea

It is a remarkable fact—c ture's peculiar compensati people who have suffered fr pox generally live longer th who have not. Why this sho case there is only an unprov to explain, and the theory i microbes which go to make being very powerful and p swallow up the microbes of er diseases which they find i tens of the persons they atta by contracting smallpox sev stand a good chance of e from your system other disea would seize upon you at son other and, likely enough, pro

At the same time it must ted that smallpox is not sche preventive medicine, and th of persons it either kills, ma flicts with mental incapacitc ably greater than the numb sons whose lives it prolongs.

At the same time it is a fac disease, though one of the r ble known to medical science a great deal of good if you a of throwing it off without after effects of a more serioi ter than being pitted with little marks it almost invaria behind to distinguish its vict

Numbers of elderly persons less feeble health are kept coughs, such, for instance, a tis. Chronic coughs are pecul mon to old people, and hund complain of the distress cat by such affections are really to their coughs for their leng The reason of this is that m persons suffer with weak h feeble circulation of the b weak hearts become weaker a result of their weakness. A cough corrects this, keeps beating more strongly than wise would, and the strong l keeps the blood circulating m ly, and the vital organs are in a state of activity which c be maintained by artificial n for a limited time but for th some cough.

Moreover, the constant given by the cough deter the from running risks of catch In other words, they have their health or suffer mor from their coughs, and, cho former, they benefit accordi

Gout and rheumatism are c ly painful diseases and of some cases prove fatal, but th many a blessing upon man rheumatism particularly is v to doctors as a preventive of i

**EVER SHOWN IN NAPANEE,**

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All our Wallpaper is properly trimmed.  
No bad trimming is done in our store.

Any full roll of paper is returnable. Also any full yard of border, with the exception of papers and borders sold in job lots.

## WINDOW SHADES, THE BEST SHADES PROCURABLE.

Plain Shades, rollers not guaranteed, 30c—guaranteed Hartshorn rollers, 35c.; Decorated Shades 45c—Paper Shades 15c—Lace and Insertion Shades 80c and \$1.00.

**WINDOW POLES**--In Oak, Ebony, Walnut Mahogany, Cherry, with wood or brass ends and fittings, 25c—with better brass fitting 35c and 50c. White Poles, all fittings complete, 50c.  
Long poles, in all colors, 4c per foot, 12 foot lengths 40c.

# THE POLLARD PRINTING CO'Y., LIMITED.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

stand a good chance of escape from your system other diseases would seize upon you at some other and, likely enough, prove. At the same time it must be that smallpox is not scheduled preventive medicine, and the number of persons it either kills, maims, or flits with mental incapacities is ably greater than the number of sons whose lives it prolongs. At the same time it is a fact that disease, though one of the most ble known to medical science, does a great deal of good if you are careful of throwing it off without suffering after effects of a more serious character than being pitted with the little marks it almost invariably behind to distinguish its victims. Numbers of elderly persons in a less feeble health are kept all coughs, such, for instance, as bronchitis. Chronic coughs are peculiarly mon to old people, and hundred complain of the distress caused by such affections are really in to their coughs for their length. The reason of this is that most persons suffer with weak heart; feeble circulation of the blood weak hearts become weaker men a result of their weakness. A cough corrects this, keeps the beating more strongly than it wise would, and the strong heart keeps the blood circulating more ly, and the vital organs are then in a state of activity which could be maintained by artificial means for a limited time but for the time some cough. Moreover, the constant rem given by the cough deter the sufferer from running risks of catching. In other words, they have to their health or suffer more a from their coughs, and, choosing former, they benefit accordingly. Gout and rheumatism are exceedingly painful diseases and of course some cases prove fatal, but they many a blessing upon mankind rheumatism particularly is well known to doctors as a preventive of malarious diseases. It is a notorious fact that gouty subjects generally live to age, and albeit they suffer very severely at times they generally enjoy excellent general health, the very of the gout keeping their blood in condition and making it unendurable many kinds of microbes. Cases have occurred of whole holds, except one member, stricken down with infectious diseases and the lucky exception has been suffered from rheumatism or which alone has prevented him contracting the diseases which run through the house. Such subjects do not run half the risk of catching the common illnesses that nonsufferers run, and a large proportion of the people who reach ages of fourscore are people who for years have suffered from gout or rheumatism, to fact they undoubtedly owe many the years they have lived over a long span. Take half a dozen persons over age of seventy who suffer from rheumatism or gout and half a dozen who suffer from neither and you will find that, except for their rheumatism or gout, they enjoy very better health than the nonsufferers and stand a splendid chance of outliving the latter. Moreover, gout or rheumatism greatly enhance a person's chances of retaining his faculties until the end. A large percentage of centenarians who die all their wits about them and with excellent memories of the days of youth have suffered for many



Printing Company's  
Stationery House  
PAPER

FACTS.

on be here and Wallpapering will be in order  
phases for this season and have secured some  
Also

comprising papers from all the Cana-  
dian makers, some of the best Ameri-  
can makes, some French papers and  
a large assortment of English papers.

with Borders and  
Ceilings to Match.

than ever! We have all the popular shades :  
Green, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Rich Blue,

nd Ceilings, to match, and in a number of the  
Ceilings. In most of the colors we have also 9  
eilings.

and Dining Room Paper

it in all shades from richest Crimson, Green and  
HITE AND CREAM grounds, STRIPES, SILK  
be very popular this year. We are showing a  
These papers are suitable for almost any room

IEAPER - PAPERS !

ranging in price from 3c to 10c. We have plenty  
with Borders and Ceilings to match.

er is properly trimmed.  
g is done in our store.

GOOD FROM DISEASE

SEVERAL AFFLICTIONS THAT HAVE  
THEIR COMPENSATIONS.

An Attack of Smallpox, if You Get  
Over It, Will Add Years to Your  
Life—Sufferers From Rheumatism  
and Gout Are Long Lived.

Have you had smallpox? If you  
have and you have recovered from the  
terrible disease without your eyesight  
or hearing being seriously affected, as  
is very often the case, you may con-  
gratulate yourself that smallpox at-  
tacked you, for you will probably, bar-  
ring accidents, live considerably longer  
and enjoy better general health than if  
you had never had the disease.

It is a remarkable fact—one of na-  
ture's peculiar compensations—that  
people who have suffered from small-  
pox generally live longer than people  
who have not. Why this should be the  
case there is only an unproved theory  
to explain, and the theory is that the  
microbes which go to make smallpox,  
being very powerful and pugnacious,  
swallow up the microbes of many other  
diseases which they find in the sys-  
tems of the persons they attack; hence,  
by contracting smallpox severely, you  
stand a good chance of eliminating  
from your system other diseases which  
would seize upon you at some time or  
other and, likely enough, prove fatal.

At the same time it must be admit-  
ted that smallpox is not scheduled as a  
preventive medicine, and the number  
of persons it either kills, maims or in-  
flicts with mental incapacities is prob-  
ably greater than the number of per-  
sons whose lives it prolongs.

At the same time it is a fact that the  
disease, though one of the most terri-  
ble known to medical science, does you  
a great deal of good if you are capable  
of throwing it off without suffering  
after effects of a more serious charac-  
ter than being pitted with the queer  
little marks it almost invariably leaves  
behind to distinguish its victims.

Numbers of elderly persons in more or  
less feeble health are kept alive by  
coughs, such, for instance, as bronchi-  
tis. Chronic coughs are peculiarly com-  
mon to old people, and hundreds who  
complain of the distress caused them  
by such affections are really indebted  
to their coughs for their length of life.  
The reason of this is that most elderly  
persons suffer with weak hearts and  
feeble circulation of the blood, and  
weak hearts become weaker merely as  
a result of their weakness. A constant  
cough corrects this, keeps the heart  
beating more strongly than it other-  
wise would, and the strong heart beat  
keeps the blood circulating more quick-  
ly, and the vital organs are thus kept  
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for a limited time but for the trouble-  
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Moreover, the constant reminders  
given by the cough deter the sufferers  
from running risks of catching colds.  
In other words, they have to study  
their health or suffer more acutely  
from their coughs, and, choosing the  
former, they benefit accordingly.

Gout and rheumatism are exceed-  
ingly painful diseases and of course in  
some cases prove fatal, but they confer  
many a blessing upon mankind, and  
rheumatism particularly is well known  
to doctors as a preventive of many other  
diseases. It is a notorious fact that  
conv subjects generally live to a fine

from rheumatism and been particular-  
ly free from other diseases.

The loss of a leg or an arm is also  
said to do you good in the long run.  
Perhaps that is an awkward phrase to  
apply to the loss of a leg, but let it  
stand. It certainly seems that when a  
man is deprived of a leg or an arm the  
vitality and vigor of the lost mem-  
ber remain with him to increase the  
vitality of the remainder.

It has been declared by an eminent  
authority that when a man has a leg  
cut off, he being in sufficiently good  
health not to collapse from the opera-  
tion, adds two or three, sometimes  
more, years on to his latter days.

Flying Predictions.

In 1273 Friar Bacon predicted that  
flying would "shortly" become a gen-  
eral practice, and Bishop Wilkins in  
1632 said, "It will yet be as usual to  
hear a man call for his wings when he  
is going on a journey as it is now to  
hear him call for his boots."

Wheat Does Not Grow Wild.

The existence of names for wheat in  
the most ancient languages confirms  
the evidence of its great antiquity and  
of its cultivation in the more temperate  
parts of Europe, Asia and Africa.  
From the evidence adduced by botan-  
ists of high standing, it seems highly  
improbable that wheat has ever been  
found growing persistently in a wild  
state, although it has often been as-  
serted by poets, travelers and histo-  
rians.

In the "Odyssey," for example, we  
are told that wheat formerly grew in  
Sicily without the aid of man. Diodo-  
rus repeats the tradition that Osiris  
found wheat and barley growing prom-  
iscuously in Palestine, but neither  
this nor other reputed discoveries of  
wheat growing wild seem at all  
credible, seeing that it does not ap-  
pear to be endowed with the power  
of persistency, except under continued  
culture.

How Man and Nature Use Gases.

Man uses the same elementary gases  
as nature does, with others that she  
does not employ with the same inten-  
tion. Both use oxygen for sustaining  
combustion, but nature uses it system-  
atically for construction, which man  
does not. Man uses hydrogen for com-  
bustion, as nature does, but not for  
construction. Man takes advantage of  
nitrogen for concentration of energy.  
Nature takes the same advantage, by  
which nitrogen, though negative, be-  
comes the most important of vital  
structures. But she does more. She  
makes nitrogen constructive as well  
as concentrative, an art man has not  
attained.

LI HUNG CHANG'S WIVES.

The First One, Though Alive, Was  
Looked Upon as Dead.

The one romantic complication in the  
life of the late Machiavelli of China,  
Li Hung Chang, is amusing or tragic  
according as one may choose to look  
at it.

Earl Li early in his distinguished  
career took a wife. During the Tai-  
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interior for safety, where she lived for  
many months without communicating  
with her husband. The Chinese states-  
man meanwhile, thinking his wife had  
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## with Borders and Ceilings to Match.

than ever. We have all the popular shades: Green, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Rich Blue,

and Ceilings, to match, and in a number of the Ceilings. In most of the colors we have also 9 Ceilings.

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## HEAPER - PAPERS !

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er is properly trimmed.  
g is done in our store.

nable. Also any full yard of border, with the in job lots.

## HADES, THE BEST SHADES PROCURABLE.

unteed, 30c—guaranteed Hartshorn rollers, 35c.; 15c—Lace and Insertion Shades 80c and \$1.00.

Oak, Ebony, Walnut Mahogany, Cherry, with wood or brass ends and fittings, 25c—with better es, all fittings complete, 50c. r foot, 12 foot lengths 40c.

**D PRINTING CO'Y.,**  
LIMITED.  
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

other and, likely enough, prove fatal. At the same time it must be admitted that smallpox is not scheduled as a preventive medicine, and the number of persons it either kills, maims or inflicts with mental incapacities is probably greater than the number of persons whose lives it prolongs. At the same time it is a fact that the disease, though one of the most terrible known to medical science, does you a great deal of good if you are capable of throwing it off without suffering after effects of a more serious character than being pitted with the queer little marks it almost invariably leaves behind to distinguish its victims. Numbers of elderly persons in more or less feeble health are kept alive by coughs, such, for instance, as bronchitis. Chronic coughs are peculiarly common to old people, and hundreds who complain of the distress caused them by such affections are really indebted to their coughs for their length of life. The reason of this is that most elderly persons suffer with weak hearts and feeble circulation of the blood, and weak hearts become weaker merely as a result of their weakness. A constant cough corrects this, keeps the heart beating more strongly than it otherwise would, and the strong heart beat keeps the blood circulating more quickly, and the vital organs are thus kept in a state of activity which could only be maintained by artificial means and for a limited time but for the troublesome cough. Moreover, the constant reminders given by the cough deter the sufferers from running risks of catching colds. In other words, they have to study their health or suffer more acutely from their coughs, and, choosing the former, they benefit accordingly. Gout and rheumatism are exceedingly painful diseases and of course in some cases prove fatal, but they confer many a blessing upon mankind, and rheumatism particularly is well known to doctors as a preventive of many other diseases. It is a notorious fact that gouty subjects generally live to a ripe age, and albeit they suffer very severely at times they generally enjoy excellent general health, the very causes of the gout keeping their blood in good condition and making it unendurable to many kinds of microbes. Cases have occurred of whole households, except one member, being stricken down with infectious diseases, and the lucky exception has been a sufferer from rheumatism or gout, which alone has prevented him from contracting the diseases which have run through the house. Such sufferers do not run half the risk of catching the common illnesses that nonsufferers run, and a large proportion of the people who reach ages of fourscore years are people who for years have suffered from gout or rheumatism, to which fact they undoubtedly owe many of the years they have lived over the allotted span. Take half a dozen persons over the age of seventy who suffer from rheumatism or gout and half a dozen others who suffer from neither and you will find that, except for their rheumatism or gout, they enjoy very much better health than the nonsufferers and stand a splendid chance of outliving the latter. Moreover, gout and rheumatism greatly enhance a sufferer's chances of retaining his mental faculties until the end. A large percentage of centenarians who died with all their wits about them and with excellent memories of the days of their youth have suffered for many years

state, although it has often been asserted by poets, travelers and historians. In the "Odyssey," for example, we are told that wheat formerly grew in Sicily without the aid of man. Diodorus repeats the tradition that Osiris found wheat and barley growing promiscuously in Palestine, but neither this nor other reputed discoveries of wheat growing wild seem at all credible, seeing that it does not appear to be endowed with the power of persistency, except under continued culture.

### How Man and Nature Use Gases.

Man uses the same elementary gases as nature does, with others that she does not employ with the same intention. Both use oxygen for sustaining combustion, but nature uses it systematically for construction, which man does not. Man uses hydrogen for combustion, as nature does, but not for construction. Man takes advantage of nitrogen for concentration of energy. Nature takes the same advantage, by which nitrogen, though negative, becomes the most important of vital structures. But she does more. She makes nitrogen constructive as well as concentrative, an art man has not attained.

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Earl Li early in his distinguished career took a wife. During the Taping rebellion his wife had to fly to the interior for safety, where she lived for many months without communicating with her husband. The Chinese statesman meanwhile, thinking his wife had perished with other victims in the massacre, enlisted the sympathies of the emperor, who ordered a magnificent funeral. The empty coffin was followed to the grave with all pomp and ceremony of state by Li Hung Chang and representatives of the emperor. After a period of mourning Li Hung Chang took unto himself another wife and settled down again to domestic felicity.

Then the first wife appeared. She had narrowly escaped the massacre and had been living with her family. Mrs. Chang No. 1 took exception to Mrs. Chang No. 2 and wished to be reinstated as principal wife, for the law of China does not allow polygamy.

Li Hung Chang was in a great stew. In despair he applied to the emperor. The emperor said Mrs. Chang No. 1 had been accorded a state funeral. Therefore, to all intents and purposes, she was dead, and he advised his minister to ignore her, which he did. As women are treated as mere chattels in China, the first wife did not demur, but went back to her family, among whom she died.

#### Looking and Seeing.

There is much in knowing how to see sights. The discreet and skillful person, when confronted with a variety of attractions, will carefully select those that are for him the best and then will devise means to see them with the least wear and tear. But there are excitable people who set out to see everything, tire themselves out, see only half of anything and are dissatisfied in the end.



**900 DROPS**

# CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

**INFANTS & CHILDREN**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

*Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEL*

Pumpkin Seed -  
Licorice -  
Rhubarb Sals -  
Anise Seed -  
Peppermint -  
Eti Carbonate Soda -  
Warm Seed -  
Clarified Sugar -  
Mintgreen Flavour.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac Simile Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
**NEW YORK.**

At 6 months old  
**35 Doses - 35 CENTS**

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**SEE  
THAT THE  
FAC-SIMILE  
SIGNATURE  
—OF—  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
IS ON THE  
WRAPPER  
OF EVERY  
BOTTLE OF  
CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

## COST SALE!

**T. G. Davis & Co.** are offering their whole stock of English Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

## COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

44ly

**T. G. DAVIS & CO.**

## Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.			
Stations	Miles	No. 2 A.M.	No. 4 P.M.	Stations	Miles	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	6 30	3 05	Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	3 15
Stoco	3	6 38	3 15	Arr Napanee	9	7 15	3 45
Larkins	13	7 10	3 50	Lve Napanee	9	7 40	4 20
Maribank	17	7 25	4 05	Napanee Mills	15	8 00	4 40
Erinsville	20	7 40	4 15	Newburgh	17	8 10	4 50
Tamworth	24	8 00	4 35	Thomson's Mills	18	8 15	5 00
Wilson	25	8 13	4 47	Camden East	19	8 15	5 15
Enterprise	31	8 25	5 00	Yarker	23	8 30	5 25
Mudlake Bridge	33	8 35	5 10	Arr Yarker	23	8 55	5 13
Moscow	35	8 45	5 20	Galbraith	25	9 07	5 25
Galbraith	35	8 55	5 30	Moscow	27	9 07	5 45
Yarker	35	9 00	5 35	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 20	5 57
Camden East	39	9 10	5 40	Enterprise	32	9 20	6 07
Thomson's Mills	40	9 25	5 50	Wilson	34	9 40	6 20
Newburgh	41	9 35	6 00	Tamworth	38	9 55	6 30
Napanee Mills	42	9 40	6 00	Erinsville	41	10 05	6 35

## NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding districts must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

### COLLINS BAY.

After a long spell of favorable weather we were surprised to see it turn colder.

Willie Gibson died on March 18th, after a severe illness caused by being kicked by a horse.

Quite a number of young men from Amherst Island passed through here on Monday, March 17th, on their way to the Northwest.

A driving party of young ladies and gentlemen from Bath spent an enjoyable time on Monday evening at Mr. A. Howard's.

Mrs. M. Macdonald is recovering slowly, after a long illness.

Mrs. Ford is also recovering, after an illness of a few weeks.

Miss Edith Howard has returned home, after visiting friends at Amherst Island and Bath.

Advice to Mothers. If your little boy or girl comes home with a sore throat, the first thing to do is to rub the throat and chest with Pelson's Nerviline. Don't be afraid to use Nerviline freely—a whole bottle full wouldn't burn or blister the tenderest skin. Rub it until all taken up by the pores, and just before the child goes to sleep give him a glass of hot water into which 30 drops of Nerviline has previously been stirred. This is sure, pleasant and speedy cure. Large bottles 25 cents.

### CENTREVILLE.

The heavy rain on Sunday afternoon finished the sleighing in these parts. Wheels have again been brought into requisition.

Sugar making is now the order of the day. Some good runs have been reported.

The death of Henry Harten occurred on the 11th inst., from consumption. Deceased had been ailing for the past four years. The funeral took place on Friday, and was largely attended. Deceased carried a risk of \$2,000 in the A. O. U. W.

Ira Davey and family have removed to Enterprise.

The cheese factory will begin operation about the middle of April.

A number of men and boys contemplate starting soon for Uncle Sam's domains to spend the summer.

Milligan and Dennison have about finished sawing wood.

Alive, Yet Half Dead, Feeling miserable. This is the condition of thousands of growing girls and women. Can't eat enough to be truly alive. Digest is so little of what they do (as) as to scarcely know what life really means. Miserable? Of course. Eat more, digest more, then feel streaming through life's renewed current, the buoyancy, the strength, the hopefulness of youth. Simply do as you'll just Ferrozone, the wonderful blood maker, nerve strength and brain vigor. Mr. Gange druggist, knows all about it. Call and ask him about it.

### PARROTT'S BAY.

Spring is approaching; crows are getting numerous.

We are having very unsettled weather at present.

The ice is getting very poor and, few people are travelling it.

A few from here attended the cheese-meeting at Collins Bay cheese factory, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. James Fairfield has started his saw mill.

Mr. Craig is spending a few weeks at home on account of illness.

A number from here attended Mr. Rankin's concert held in Mr. Rankin's hall, at Collins Bay, on Tuesday evening, and spent an enjoyable time.

Mr. Alfred Smith has returned home.

## Torpid Life

Is sometimes responsible for indigestion, that is, DYSPEPSIA.

When it is,

What headache, dizziness, constipation, What fits of despondency,

What fears of imaginary evils, with the distress after eating, the of the stomach, the bad taste in the and so forth, to make the life of ferer scarcely worth living!

Dyspepsia resulted from torpid the case of Mrs. Jones, 2320 N. 1 Philadelphia, Pa., who was a great

Her statement made in her 77th that she was completely cured of its attendant aches and pains, as have been, by a faithful use of

## Hood's Sarsaparil

That acts on all the digestive cures dyspepsia, and give permanence and tone to the whole system.

Rev. T. F. Dowdell is holding services in St. Jude's church this

A large number of our citizens attended the mock parliament a burgh on Friday evening and a good entertainment, but a very electric car service.

The measles are prevalent village.

## Women Know Better Than

In the management of the country dairy and the making of butter, know better than men how the work be conducted to pay. Women will the best gilt edged butter, known WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO PROVED BUTTER COLOR" safest and best to use, and always kind that has NO MUD or IMPURITY—the kind that gives the true J that never fades.

### Why He Didn't Jump.

Here is one that a young man knows a good story when he heard one railroad man tell—of a depot up the line the other day. "We picked up a new I somewhere up country an' set work brakins' on a construction at 3 cents a mile for wages. When him an' me was on the t got away on one of them n grades, an' the first thing we she was flyin' down the track ninety miles an hour, with no sight but the ditch an' the happy grounds, when we come to I twisted 'em down as hard as all along the tops, an' then of I see Mike crawlin' along toward end of one of the cars on a with his face the color of I thought he was gettin' ready to an' I see his finish if he did.

"Mike," I says, 'for heaven don't jump!

"He clamps his fingers on n'n' board to give him a ch turn round an' lookin' at temptuous, answers:

"Jump, is it? Do 'ez thin after jumpin' an' the makin as fast as I am?"

### Terrific Thunder.

The largest rainfall on earth recorded at Chera Punji, on the Bengal, but the most violent storms ever observed are those of French Guiana. At range, some forty miles south of a French naval officer

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	6 30	3 06	
Stoco	3	6 38	3 15	
Larkins	7	6 50	3 30	
Maribank	13	7 10	3 50	
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 05	
Tamworth	20	7 40	4 15	
Wilson	24	8 00	4 35	
Enterprise	28	8 20	4 55	
Mudlake Bridge	32			
Moscow	31	8 13	5 03	
Galbraith	33			
Yarker	35	8 25	5 05	
Lve Yarker	35	9 00	5 25	
Camden East	39	9 10	5 40	
Thomson's Mills	40			
Newburgh	41	9 25	5 50	
Napanee Mills	42	9 40	6 00	
Napanee	49	9 55	6 15	
Lve Napanee	49			
Deseronto Junction	54		6 55	
Arr Deseronto	58		7 10	

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0		4 00	
Glenvale	10		4 33	
Murvale	14		4 45	
Arr Harrowsmith	19		5 00	
Lv Sydenham	23	8 00		
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	5 00	
Frontenac	22			
Arr Yarker	25	8 35	5 15	
Lve Yarker	25	9 00	5 25	
Camden East	30	9 10	5 40	
Thomson's Mills	31			
Newburgh	32	9 25	5 50	
Napanee Mills	34	9 40	6 00	
Napanee	40	9 55	6 15	
Lve Napanee	40			
Napanee, West End	40			
Deseronto Junction	43		6 55	
Arr Deseronto	49		7 10	

R. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent

Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45		
Deseronto Junction	4	7 10		
Arr Napanee	9	7 15		
Lve Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	4 40
Newburgh	17	8 10	12 50	5 00
Thomson's Mills	18			
Camden East	19	8 18	1 00	5 15
Arr Yarker	23	8 30	1 13	5 25
Lve Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 35
Galbraith	25			
Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 45
Mudlake Bridge	30			
Enterprise	32	9 20	1 40	5 57
Wilson	34			
Erinsville	38	9 40	2 00	6 20
Tamworth	41	9 55		6 30
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Larkins	51	10 35		7 00
Stoco	55	10 50		7 15
Arr Tweed	58	11 05		7 25

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Sydenham	34			6 25
Harrowsmith	30	9 05		
Murvale	35	9 15		
Glenvale	39	9 25		
G.T.B. Junction	47	9 45		
Arr Kingston	49	10 00		

H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN the Leonard Block in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to

ALFRED KNIGHT.

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M., M. C. P. S.

Physician and Surgeon

Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant. Telephone—

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000  
RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000  
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT  
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.  
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.  
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.  
T. S. HILL, Manager.  
Napanee Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Orders Solicited.

FACTORY. Richard St., Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S. Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 5-1v

HERRINGTON & WARNER Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES  
Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee. 5y

DEROCHE & MADIEN Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block,  
Money to Loan at "lower than the bank's" rate  
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 5-1v J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN, Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.  
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

Wartman Bros. DENTISTS.

Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University  
Office over Doxsee's.  
Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY, DENTIST.  
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE  
12 YEARS IN NAPANEE  
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

Wood For Sale!

Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.

S. CASEY DENISON.

The ice is getting very poor and few people are travelling it.  
A few from here attended the cheese-meeting at Collins Bay cheese factory, on Tuesday evening.  
Mr. James Fairfield has started his saw mill.  
Mr. Craig is spending a few weeks at home on account of illness.  
A number from here attended Mr. Hodges' concert held in Mr. Rankin's hall, at Collins Bay, on Tuesday evening, and spent an enjoyable time.  
Mr. Alfred Smith has returned home, after spending two months at the military school in Toronto.  
Mr. Manson Smith has been drawing wood from Mr. Burt Clement's.  
A few from here attended church at Collins Bay, on Sunday evening.  
Mrs. Wm. Gaitskill's little girl has recovered.  
Mr. Fred Presley has returned home to Deseronto, after visiting relatives in our neighborhood.  
Mr. M. Smith purchased a horse from Mr. T. Smith last week.  
Visitors: Mr. Arch. Clark, at Miss Ethel Frink's, on Sunday evening; Mr. Fred Finigan, Ernesttown Station, at Miss Lillie Woodcock's, on Sunday; Mr. Stewart Smith and wife, at Mr. Wm. Clement's.  
Mr. John Baker and family have returned home, after visiting friends at Pittsburg.

Are You Deaf? All deafness is not curable, but doctors state that ninety per cent of impaired hearing is due inflammation of the Eustachian tubes, and can be treated with certainty of success by Catarrhazone, which gives instant relief to Catarrh in any part of the system. Catarrhazone is extremely pleasant and simple to use, and suffers from any form of deafness are advised to use it. Thousands of cases are on record where Catarrhazone has perfectly restored lost hearing, and what it has done for others it can do for you. Procure Catarrhazone from your druggist. Price \$1, small size 25c, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

STRATHCONA.

The paper mill is closed down for a short time for repairs.  
Wm. Finley, superintendent of the paper mill, took a business trip to Montreal on Saturday.  
Miss Lena Files has gone to Toronto to visit friends.  
Mrs. George Conners has returned, after spending a short time visiting her parents at Marlbank.  
Miss E. J. Lott has returned from the Kingston General Hospital greatly improved in health. Her many friends welcome her back.  
W. A. MacPherson is buying cattle for shipment to Manitoba.  
The farmers are busy cutting their summer's wood.  
Maple sugar making is in full blast. Those having their bushes tapped report a good run thus far.  
Mrs. J. Granger and daughter are visiting in Morven, the guests of her sister, Mrs. A. Irish.  
Mr. G. S. Madden is opening a meat market in connection with his general store. We wish him success.  
Thomas Dunlop's sale on Thursday was well attended and good prices were realized.  
Mrs. C. W. Weir, of Tweed, spent Friday visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Davy.  
Miss Flossie Dunlop has recovered from an attack of measles.  
Miss Rachael Conners attended the mock parliament on Friday evening.  
Mr. Fred Sexsmith, of Selby, was visiting friends in Strathcona on Monday.  
Mrs. J. P. Baker is visiting friends in our village.  
Solomon Sweet is still very poorly. His many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

turn round an' lookin' at n temptuous, answers:  
"Jump, is it? Do yez think after jumpin' an' me makin' as fast as I am?"  
**Terrific Thunder.**  
The largest rainfall on earth recorded at Chera Punji, on the Bengal, but the most violent storms ever observed are those of French Guiana. At Cange, some forty miles south, a French naval officer's rills of the coast hills turned into a waterfall by a cloudburstlike while the crashing thunder incessant and often almost deafening, so much so, indeed, that some sailors began to mutter long prayers, probably thinking the judgment near at hand.  
**No Cause For Care.**  
A Welsh editor had misspelled the name of a famous poet of Wales. "Why do you spell Llywarch name Llywarch?" asked a friend the editor.  
"Why? Does he object?" asked the editor.  
"Object!" echoed the other. "he has been dead 1,200 years."  
"Oh, then, I don't care a toss the editor.

**Studied Indifference.**  
"Why did we arrive late at the opera?" asked a friend the editor.  
"The youngest daughter. "It was enjoyable."  
"Of course it was," answered Cumrox; "but, my dear, we show people that we didn't whether we got our money's worth or not."

Sche  
Returned to the Cle

NAME OF PROSECUTOR	NAME OF DEFENDANT
Michael J. Whalen	Allen
do	do
W. A. Rose	Robert
do	do
Thomas Connor	David
William Rankin	John
do	do
do	Freder
W. A. Rose	Thos.
William Rankin	Alfred
Adell Boulanger	Peter
J. M. Smith	M. A.

I hereby certify

Dated at Napanee, this 11th day



# Torpid Liver

ometimes responsible for difficult digestion, that is, **DYSPEPSIA**. It is, it headache, dizziness, constipation, fits of despondency, fears of imaginary evils, conduce distress after eating, the sourness stomach, the bad taste in the mouth, forth, to make the life of the sufferer scarcely worth living! dyspepsia resulted from torpid liver in case of Mrs. Jones, 2320 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa., who was a great sufferer. statement made in her 77th year is he was completely cured of it and all attendant aches and pains, as others seen, by a faithful use of

# Dr. Williams' Sarsaparilla

acts on all the digestive organs, lypsepsia, and give permanent vigor ne to the whole system.

T. F. Dowdell is holding Lenten services in St. Jude's church this week. Large number of our citizens attend the mock parliament at New-on Friday evening and report a entertainment, but a very poor car service.

measles are prevalent in this city.

# Women Know Better Than Men.

the management of the country home and the making of butter, women know better than men how the work should be conducted to pay. Women who made set "gilt edged butter, know that J. S. RICHARDSON & CO'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR" is the best and best to use, and always buy the hat has NO MUD or IMPURITIES kind that gives the true June tint ever fades.

# Why He Didn't Jump.

There is one that a young man who is a good story when he hears it. One railroad man tell another in the lot up the line the other day: "I picked up a new Irishman where up country an' set him to brakin' on a construction train cents a mile for wages. One day I him an' me was on the train she away on one of them mountain peaks, an' the first thing we knowed was flyin' down the track at about y miles an hour, with nothin' in but the ditch an' the happy hounds, when we come to the end. I staid 'em down as hard as I could on the tops, an' then of a sudden Mike crawlin' along toward the of one of the cars on all fours, his face the color of milk. I ght he was gettin' ready to jump, see his finish if he did. I fike," I says, "for heaven's sake jump!" e clamps his fingers on the run-board to give him a chance to round an' lookin' at me contuous, answers: "ump, is it?" Do yez think I'd be or jumpin' an' me makin' money ast as I am?"

# Terrific Thunder.

The largest rainfall on earth has been recorded at Chera Punji, on the bay of Gal, but the most violent thunderstorms ever observed are probably those of French Guiana. At Cape Or, some forty miles south of Cayenne, a French naval officer saw the

# JOTS Culled from Exchanges.

The waitress should be a fetching young woman.

The loveliest thing about work is—a good salary.

Where two hearts beat as one the carpet is soon dusted.

Forepangh's circus will visit Canada during the coming summer.

The most pleasant thing about Spring is when the buds on the trees leave.

Taking a stout girl out riding in a light buggy is suggestive of a spring meeting.

The average weight of mail handled daily at the Kingston postoffice is 4,000 pounds.

South American Rheumatic Cure Cures Rheumatism.—It is safe, harmless and acts quick—gives almost instant relief and an absolute cure in from one to three days—works wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before commencing its use—4 bottles cured me." Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—66

Sampeon non-rust milk can bottom, patented, and only to be had at Boyle & Son's.

There are 47,617 Boer prisoners in the hands of the British, besides 5,000 on parole.

The first robin of spring seems to be the Quebec Legislature robbin' Montreal.—Montreal Herald.

"Speaking of pretty women," says the Westmont philosopher, "a thing of beauty may be a jaw forever."

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—65

No success is worthy of a name unless it is won by honest industry and a brave breasting of the waves of fortune.

A company with a capital of \$10,000,000 is being formed at New York to promote the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy.

Never have any dealings with undertakers if you can avoid it. They are a close lot—always wanting to screw a man down.

The next time the British Government gets a consignment of army mules from the States it should weed out all mules with pro-Boer sentiments.

Help the Overworked Heart.—Is the great engine which pumps life through your system hard pressed, overtaxed, groaning under its load because disease has clogged it? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that is the safest, surest, and most speedy remedy that medical science knows—Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—67

"You say O'Hannagan leaves the Orphan's Home a large legacy?" "Bedad, it's purty large." "How much?" "Twelve children an' a goat, begorra."

A harmless and clean way to drive away mice is to saturate a cloth with cayenne pepper in solution and stuff it into the hole. Dry cayenne thrown about will keep ants and roaches away.

The Grand Trunk is using Nova Scotia coal to drive their locomotives and draw their trains. This means that thousands of dollars which annually went to the United States now stays in Canada.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles.—Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles. Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare and it never fails. 35 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—63

A story is being told of a young lady not many miles from Tara who found a

# It Stands First in the Estimation of a Prominent Justice of the Peace.

# PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Marvellous Spring Medicine Banishes Long Standing Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles.

Do not allow dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles to continue their body-destroying work as you enter the glad springtime. While nature is arousing from her winter slumber of death and putting on a brighter and more cheerful garb—while the birds, the rills and the brooks are joyously singing their peans of welcome to a new life, so should men and women endeavor to cast off the fetters of disease and put on that new life that enables them to appreciate the joys and beauties of a new-born season.

The great spring emancipator and liberator from the common diseases of life is Paine's Celery Compound. Tested for years by the ablest physicians and always triumphant in overcoming sickness, it is gladly recommended by the great majority of medical men from day to day.

Mr. John Mackenzie, Justice of the Peace, and Clerk of the Township of Sarawak and Brooke, Ont., says:

"You will think me ungrateful in not sooner acknowledging to my entire cure from dyspepsia through the use of Paine's Celery Compound; but when I tell you that I suffered all the tortures of dyspepsia for five years, and during that time having taken most of the great remedies advertised as the only sure cure for the horrible complaint with little or no benefit, I was determined to be cured before I would be satisfied. Some of the great remedies would give me a little relief while I was taking them, but as soon as I stopped them I was as bad as ever.

"When I commenced taking Paine's Celery Compound I fully expected the same results, as my confidence in all medicines was shaken; but from the first dose of the compound I felt better, and after taking two bottles I thought I was completely cured, but to make the cure certain I took four bottles more. It is now over two years since I took the last dose, and have not had the least symptom of the disease in any way. I can from my own blessed experience, recommend Paine's Celery Compound as a sure cure and a very pleasant medicine to take."

# THE DESTRUCTIVE TEREDO.

A Curious and Fragile Worm That Digs Tunnels in Timber.

It was in 1731 that Holland narrowly escaped inundation along its coast because the timbers of the sea dikes in many parts were discovered to be quite unsound. The timely discovery of the real condition of the dikes saved the country from an awful catastrophe, the full extent of which was comprehended by only a few Dutchmen.

The timbers had been honeycombed by the teredo, or shipworm. This creature burrows into any wood immersed in sea water. It makes an entrance when young and digs channels along the grain of the wood, living and often dying in the timber. The worm grows in some localities to a length of twelve inches, its girth being one and a half inches, and the curious thing about its whiplike body is its exceeding tenderness. It cannot bear its own weight. It will break if subjected to any strain.

It will burrow straight along the grain of the wood unless turned aside by a knot or nail, and, no matter how

# Coincidences of Dates.

Attention has often been called to the curious fact of the date Sept. 3 figuring so largely in the history of Oliver Cromwell. That very dominating man was born on Sept. 3, 1599; he won the battle of Dunbar Sept. 3, 1650; that of Worcester Sept. 3, 1651, and he died Sept. 3, 1658. But we have lately come across some coincidences of dates which, so far as we know, have not been noticed before. The number 88 seems to have had fatal influence on the Stuarts. Robert II., the first Stuart king, died in 1388; James II. was killed at the siege of Roxburgh Castle, 1488; Mary, queen of Scots, was beheaded in Fotheringay, 1588 (new style); James VII. (II. of England) was dethroned in 1688; Bonny Prince Charlie died in Rome, 1788, and with him died the last hopes of the Jacobites.

# Feline Depravity.

"Oh, Horace," wailed his young wife "I have just found out that Ajax, our beautiful Angora cat, has been leading a double life!"

"That makes eighteen, I suppose," said Horace. "What has he been doing?"

"You know I let him out every morning, because he seems to want to go and play out of doors. Well, I have discovered that he goes over to the Robinsons and lets them feed him and pet him."

# Fine China.

Fine china needs care in washing and drying and should never be placed in nervous or indifferent hands. Treated lovingly, china will last for years and even generations. Only a piece should be put in the tub at one time, the soap should be made into suds before putting anything in, and the water must be very warm, not hot. Finally rinse in water that's just the same—warm. A good supply of fine, soft towels is a necessity, and, thus equipped, the washing of china is not a hard task. China will shine beautifully if wiped out of clear warm water.



# Don't Wake the Baby.

Did you know you could give medicine to your children while they were soundly sleeping? You certainly can. It is called Vapo-Cresolene. You put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp, and place near the bed. The children quietly breathe-in the vapor. There is nothing equal to it for whooping cough, croup, colds, sore throat, and all other troubles of the throat and chest. It is economical, pleasant, safe.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vapo-Cresolene Lamp, which should last a life-time, and 14 bottles of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated book containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A. Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange & Bro. Druggists, Nanaimo.

# PATENTS

## PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting book "Inventor's Help" and "How you can be swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention and we will tell you

answers:  
"Is it?" Do you think I'd be  
"makin' an' me makin' money  
is I am?"

**Terrific Thunder.**  
Recent rainfall on earth has been  
at Chera Punji, on the bay of  
ut the most violent thunder-  
ver observed are probably  
French Guiana. At Cape Or-  
re forty miles south of Cay-  
French naval officer saw the  
ie coast hills turned into wa-  
by a cloudburstlike storm,  
crashing thunder peals were  
and often almost deafening.  
so, indeed, that some of the  
gan to mutter long forgotten  
probably thinking the day of  
near at hand.

**No Cause For Care.**  
The editor had misspelled the  
a famous poet of Wales,  
to you spell Llywarch Hen's  
wyrach?" asked a friend of  
".

"Does he object?" asked the  
"I" echoed the other. "Why,  
pen dead 1,200 years."  
en, I don't care a toss," said  
".

**Studied Indifference.**  
Did we arrive late and leave  
he opera was over?" asked  
gest daughter. "It was very  
".  
urse it was," answered Mrs.  
"but, my dear, we had to  
ople that we didn't care  
we got our money's worth of

The Grand Trunk is using Nova Scotia  
coal to drive their locomotives and draw  
their trains. This means that thousands  
of dollars which annually went to the  
United States now stays in Canada.  
**Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles.**—  
Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles. Com-  
fort in one application. It cures in three  
to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in  
young and old. A remedy beyond compare  
and it never fails. 35 cents. Sold by A.  
W. Grange & Bro.—63

A story is being told of a young lady  
not many miles from Tara who found a  
package of love letters that had been writ-  
ten to her mother by her father before they  
were married. The daughter saw that she  
could have a little sport, and read them to  
her mother, substituting her own name for  
that of her mother and a fine young man  
for that of her father. The mother jumped  
up and down in her chair, shifted her  
feet, and seemed terribly disgusted and  
forbade her daughter to have anything to  
do with a young man who would write  
such sickening and nonsensical stuff to a  
girl. When the young lady handed the  
letter to her mother to read the house be-  
came so still that one could hear the grass  
growing in the back yard.—Tara Leader.

trance when young and digs channels  
along the grain of the wood, living  
and often dying in the timber. The  
worm grows in some localities to a  
length of twelve inches, its girth be-  
ing one and a half inches, and the  
curious thing about its whiplike body  
is its exceeding tenderness. It cannot  
bear its own weight. It will break if  
subjected to any strain.  
It will burrow straight along the  
grain of the wood unless turned aside  
by a knot or nail, and, no matter how  
many of these worms may be burrow-  
ing in the same piece of wood, they  
never run their channels into one an-  
other. By some marvelous instinct  
they keep clear of each other's pres-  
erves. We have recently seen a cross  
section of a log eighteen inches in  
diameter, and we counted no fewer  
than 800 distinct burrows.

Forests cover one-tenth of the sur-  
face of the earth and one quarter of  
Europe.

ing physicians' testimonials free upon request. NAD-  
CRESOLINE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.  
Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange &  
Bro. Druggists, Napanee.

# PATENTS

## PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

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## FREE BICYCLES, WATCHES Free

### LADY'S OR GENT'S STYLE

**AN HONEST ADVERTISEMENT.** Any one can easily earn one of these handsome, latest model, high grade Bicycles, a handsome Gold-plated Watch, Chain and Charm, Lady's or Gent's style, and 8 pieces of fine Silver-plated ware. We are giving away thousands of presents to advertise our house and goods, and every honest person who sells only 20 packages of our Sweet Pea Seeds (these are the seeds known as the Jacob Asters, just celebrated for their quick growing, beautiful coloring, and fine flowering qualities) will receive our generous offer of this elegant high-grade Bicycle with a handsome Gold-plated Watch, Chain and Charm, 6 double Silver-plated Tea-Spoons, 1 Silver-plated Butter Knife and Sugar Shell, which we give absolutely free for selling the 20 packages of seeds for us. **We don't ask a cent, and mean just what we say.** Send your name and address plainly written and we will send you the 20 large packages of seeds. Sell them at 10c. a package. They are easy to sell. When sold send us the money, \$2.00, and we guarantee you comply with the offer, we send to every one taking advantage of this advertisement this high grade Bicycle and presents will be given absolutely free. We want to say right here that these Bicycles are not Toy Wheels, but 22 and 24 inch wheels, in Blue, Black and Maroon colors with all the latest attachments and fully guaranteed.

This is an honest offer, made by an established house, to introduce their goods and name quickly and is a splendid opportunity to secure these handsome presents **Free**. Every Bicycle sent out carefully tested and packed.

Samples of Testimonials:—  
**TO THE SOVEREIGN SEED HOUSE**  
Dear Friends,—I received your grand presents and they are just beautiful. I have secured yet another A.S.H. who wants to get your Bicycle.  
**NELSON WHITE, Ottawa, Ont.**  
Address plainly, **The Sovereign Seed House, Dept. 401, Toronto, Ont.**

**TO THE SOVEREIGN SEED HOUSE**  
Dear Sirs,—I received all your presents and am delighted with them. They are all beautiful. I will continue to work for you as I find you do as you agree.  
**HELEN McQUINN, Peterboro, Ont.**

# Schedule of Summary Convictions

Returned to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington for the Quarter ending the 11th day of March, 1902.

PROSECUTOR	NAME OF THE DEFENDANT	NATURE OF THE CHARGE	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	AMOUNT OF PENALTY	TIME WHEN P'D TO BE P'D TO WHOM PAID IF NOT P'D WHY NOT	TO WHOM PAID BY SAID AND GEN=OBSERVATIONS, IF ANY.
J. Whalen...	Allen G. Davey .....	Trespass .....	Feb. 4, '02	C. E. Clancy ...	\$ 2.00	Forthwith ..	Coun. treas. ....
do .....	do .....	Assault .....	do	do	5.00	do ..	do .....
lose .....	Robert Bennett .....	Infraction Liquor License Act	Dec. 13, '01	James Daly ...	20.00	do ..	Inspector ..
.....	do .....	Infraction Liquor License Act	do	do	10.00	do ..	do .....
Connor .....	David Williamson .....	Nuisance .....	Dec. 24, '01	do	25.00	June 16, '02	.....
Rankin .....	John Clark .....	Stealing .....	Dec. 27, '01	do	.....	.....	Central prison one year ...
lo .....	Frederick Clark .....	Stealing .....	do	do	.....	.....	Central prison six months..
lose .....	Thos. Milo .....	Infraction Liquor License Act	Jan. 22, '02	do	25.00	Forthwith ..	Inspector ..
Rankin .....	Alfred Montenay .....	Stealing .....	March 5, '02	do	.....	.....	Reformatory for boys for one year .....
Boulanger .....	Peter Boulanger .....	Seduction of Eugenie Gonyea, a young girl under 14 years of age, his stepgrand-child.	.....	James M. Dafoe ..	.....	.....	Committed for trial .....
Smith .....	M. A. Williams .....	Selling Liquor during prohibited hours...	March 8, '02	J. Aylsworth ..	20.00	Forthwith ..	.....

I hereby certify that the above is a true schedule of all Summary convictions returned to me for the Quarter ending March 11th, 1902.  
**H. M. DEROCHE, Clerk of the Peace, County of Lennox and Addington.**  
at Napanee, this 11th day of March, A. D., 1902.



# HOUSEHOLD.

**Chicken Potpie.**—Cut up a chicken and put on in cold water enough to cover, taking care that it does not cook dry. While boiling, cut off a slice from bread dough, add a small lump of lard, and mix up like light biscuit. Roll, cut out with a cake cutter and set by stove to rise. Wash and pare potatoes of moderate size and add them when the chicken is almost done. When the potatoes begin to boil, season with salt and pepper, add dumplings and season again. See that there is water enough to keep from burning, cover very tightly, and do not take cover off until dumplings are done. They will cook in half an hour and may be tested by lifting one edge of the lid, taking out a dumpling and breaking it open. Dish potatoes by themselves; chicken and dumpling together.

**Custard Corn Cake.**—Two eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, 1 cup sour milk, 1 cup sweet milk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups Indian meal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup flour, 1 teaspoon soda, salt. Pour the mixture into a pan containing 2 tablespoons melted butter, and pour into the middle without stirring 1 cup sweet milk. Bake in a hot oven half an hour. Very nice.

**Coffee Cake.**—One cup sugar; 1 cup baking molasses; one-half cup lard; one cup of strong coffee; one teaspoonful of soda; one cup raisins or currants and made quite stiff with flour.

**Mock Plum Pudding.**—Three cups of bread crumbs, a pint of milk, two eggs, one cup raisins, three cups chopped apples and a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, with a pinch of salt. Eat with the same sauce you would make for a genuine plum pudding.

**A Dainty Apple Dessert.**—Fill a deep pie tin with sliced apples, sprinkle lightly with sugar and pour over the top a batter made by beating together one egg, one-half cup of sugar, and one tablespoonful of butter, to which add a half cup of milk, a cup of flour and a heaped teaspoonful of baking powder. When baked invert the pudding on a plate, grate nutmeg over it, sprinkle generously with sugar and serve with cream and sugar, or any pudding sauce you prefer.

**Honeyed Apples.**—Select smooth, ripe apples (tart); core them but do not break through the skin at the lower end; set them upright in a pan, touching each other. Fill into each cavity a teaspoonful of honey and a teaspoonful of butter. Put a scant half teacup of water and a scant half teacup of sugar together and pour them into the pan. Cover and set into a brisk oven for fifteen minutes; remove cover and bake until tender—fifteen minutes more should be sufficient.

**Ragout of Mutton.**—Chop enough cold mutton to make about three cupfuls into small squares. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a frying pan, and when hot add a tablespoonful of flour; put in half a pint of water and stir until it boils; add salt and pepper if necessary, a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a quarter teaspoonful of paprika and some chopped parsley; now add the mutton and let the frying pan stand over boiling water, until the meat is thoroughly heated; serve very hot.

**Gingerbread.**—This makes a ginger bread which is crackly and shiny on top. The secret of making it thus is to pour the shortening boiling hot on the molasses and beat the batter as little as possible. Pour a small half teacupful of boiling hot shortening, lard and butter, on top.

coming up, as it takes four weeks for the seeds to germinate. Dry plenty for winter, or take up a few roots and keep them among the plants.

Sprinkle a tender beefsteak with salt and pepper, roll it up in slices of stale bread, one layer, and bake in a very hot oven until the meat is just done.

Remember the parsley in making meat pies of beef. When you have scraps of lamb or mutton cover them in a pudding dish with a rich biscuit crust, adding a little water so the meat will not get dry, bake, and serve with the following gravy: One tablespoonful butter melted, rub in 1 heaping tablespoon flour, a little salt and enough hot milk to make it the desired thickness after a moment's boiling.

In their season add to the lamb pie oysters in equal quantity with the meat. Use scraps of veal cut up fine in the same way, adding clams instead of oysters, and only half the quantity.

The only seasonings that can improve chicken pie are a little salt pork cooked with the chicken, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of oysters to each chicken, added when it is put into the crust. When once used, they will never be omitted if obtainable.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

If caught in a fire fold a wet handkerchief or towel around the head and over the mouth, wrap in a blanket and crawl or roll toward the door and down the stairs. Do not stop for valuables if the fire is well under way.

Blankets should take the place of the old-time comfortable which collects and retains the waste particles from the breath and body during the night. Blankets can be washed, sunned and thoroughly purified frequently.

If the kitchen walls are soiled by flies and dust and the colors of the wall paper dingy, instead of repapering or enduring the dingy walls all winter, let us suggest painting them. It has been done with agreeable results. Wipe off the dust with a dry cloth. Choose a bright, cheerful color, and go over it all carefully. Paint the border a contrasting color.

The nicest way to cook bacon is to slice thin, remove the rind and lay the pieces close together on a fine wire broiler. Lay this over a dripping pan and bake for a few minutes in a hot oven until crisp and brown, turning it once. Drain on brown paper and serve on a hot platter. The dripping will be clear, rich fat, excellent for frying purposes, and the bacon crisp and easily digested.

Corn-meal mush seems a very simple thing to make, yet it is rarely well done. The meal must be good to begin with, made of corn dried by slow, natural processes and containing the little germ—the vital part, the muscle builder, the brain feeder. This germ, because it will not granulate and readily becomes musty, is removed by the modern process of grinding, leaving to be ground into meal only the devitalized portion, the part that even a rat rejects when he has access to a corn bin. The rat knows when he eats the corn kernel that he is getting the sweet, nutty part. If you can, get meal ground by the old burr process, then have fresh water, fiercely boiling. Throw in a handful of salt, then stir with one hand while lightly sprinkling in meal with the other, so that all of it shall encounter the same high temperature, that the starch cells may burst, as direct heat "pops" corn. When thick enough to almost hold erect the mush-stick, cover closely and set where it will give only an occasional "pout" for three or four hours, and do not dis-

# BACKBONE OF THE ARMY

## SOMETHING ABOUT THE IDEAL BRITISH SERGEANT.

### The Numerous and Exacting Duties Which He Has to Perform.

Who has heard about the sergeant since the war started?

Who has remembered the "backbone of the army" we once heard so much about?

The sergeant is not an officer as you know officers; he is not a Tommy Atkins in the strict sense of the word. He forms the bourgeoisie of the army; he is the medium between the brain and the hand, and possessed of both himself. Officially he is not the directing force; officially he does not work himself, but oversees the working of others. As a matter of fact, he more often directs than does his officer, and works just as hard, and a sight more conscientiously, than the private, writes Mr. Edgar Wallace in the London Daily Mail.

In barracks and at home he is the autocrat of the barrack square; he is a well-brushed, clean-shaved, pipe-clayed individual who turns up on parade at seven in the morning as well groomed as though he were dressed for an evening party. The recruits who have been turned out of their beds with reluctance, and are half-asleep and unshaven—there is seldom an inspection on the early morning parade—eye him with wonder and suspicion, and speculate on the hour the sergeant rises, for smartness on the early morning parade is to them an uncanny thing.

He is a person who inspects the barrack room before the arrival of the orderly officer. He is a person who inspects the company on parade before the arrival of the company officer; who checks the kits of the men before the arrival of the commanding officer; who stands forever between the officer and the men. To the officer he is a superior private; to the man he is an inferior officer; to both he preserves an equability of temper and an

## EVENNESS OF TREATMENT.

This is the ideal sergeant, and in no rank or department of life does the subject keep closer to the ideal than in the case of the non-commissioned officer of the British army.

Of course, there are fools of sergeants, just as there are fools of commissioned officers, and idiots of privates, and—heaven forgive us!—blithering war correspondents. The exception is, however, to find a really incompetent non-commissioned officer; nor is this to be wondered at since, moving between the Scylla of the mess-room and Charybdis of the barrack-room, he must needs steer a careful and efficient course if he wishes to float to that pension which is his best summer isle.

To some extent the sergeant has sunk his identity since he has arrived in South Africa. In the first place he wears no chevron on his arm, except in some cases when the chevron is khaki and unnoticeable. Carefully bound round the shoulder strap is that chevron, and you would pass nine out of every ten sergeants you met with no other thought than "That's a fine-looking, well-seasoned old soldier."

What has the non-commissioned officer done since he has been in South Africa?

Nothing, if one may judge by the reference to his work that one can find in the daily press. And yet, what has he not done? Officers work, leading, commanding, encouraging, Tommies work, working, fighting, enduring. There has been no piece of work, however fine, how-

ever, that connects his block with the next and succeeds in ing the line he holds, he will be by court-martial, and in all probability be reduced. Not being a cer, he cannot buttonhole his c and explain things away, and if tried—as he certainly will b members of the court will be n his messmates nor men of his. He will grind, endure, and s Perhaps he will contract enteri die; perhaps he will be st death by an enraged command has failed to force his line, turns its attention and its Mous the little yellow pepper-box blockhouse.

Perhaps he will come through campaign all right, and in a or two will be back on the square with white cotton glove a pacing stick, teaching recruit look like men. He will be still Sergeant Somebody, unless seniors are dead or discharged he will be neither D.S.O. or C nor a brevet-color-sergeant, on any of the glorious positions his officer will hold, or wear a the beautiful decorations that officer will wear.

He expects nothing from the promotion, honor, or decor The song of the poet sha praise him—for what inspiratio poet ever found in the lounge. He does not expect the leader to remember him, or the gener pick him out for distinction despatches come to be written yet our sergeant is so often savior of the situation; so oft snatcher of victory; so ofte Man who Did the Thing.

A century has passed, br many changes, upsetting hoary traditions, exploding fat, comfortable theories. It left one tradition untouched—the sergeant is still the backbone of British army.

## COAL AND GOLD IN EGYPT

### English Travellers Discoverable Mines.

Egypt has long been famous for its mummies, obelisks, cro and deserts. That the land Sphinxes was ever in much rep a centre of mineral wealth w news to most folks outside charmed circle of the archaeol

Of the coal mines not mu yet been learned but it is that the gold mines were r ough to produce all the gold Egypt could use, with enou over to supply all the rivar doms of Western Asia. The about the mineral wealth of th of the Nile have been only remade known through the publi of the reports of the engineer out by companies of British c lists to explore the ruins of t cient mines and to prospect fo veins of gold.

## NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

Of course, the archaeologists know of the ruins of the min some time, but their knowled some reason or other, was very widely diffused, and it w for the practical interest-of the-present prospector to spre news. From these reports quite possible to conclude tha fore long there may be a ru the gold fields of Egypt, as was to those of California South Africa.

The location of this Egypti dorado, as told by Mr. Alfor geologist, who discovered it, follows:

"To the eastward of the be cultivation along the Nile is dy waste, part of which can b from the river; but this in n

tablespoonful of butter into a frying pan, and when hot add a tablespoonful of flour; put in half a pint of water and stir until it boils; add salt and pepper if necessary, a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a quarter teaspoonful of paprika and some chopped parsley; now add the mutton and let the frying pan stand over boiling water, until the meat is thoroughly heated; serve very hot.

**Gingerbread.**—This makes a ginger bread which is crackly and shiny on top. The secret of making it thus is to pour the shortening boiling hot on the molasses and beat the batter as little as possible. Pour a small half teacupful of boiling hot shortening, lard and butter, or beef suet and butter mixed upon one half pint of New Orleans molasses, add two tablespoonfuls of milk, a tablespoonful of ground ginger, a teaspoonful of cinnamon; then sift in about three-quarters of a pint of flour, to which a teaspoonful of baking soda has been added; lastly add a well-beaten egg, then mix with a few deft turns of the spoon and bake in one large pan or two small ones in a moderate oven; serve hot, and break, not cut, at the table.

**Fowl à la Delhi.**—Cut a large fowl into joints, place them into a frying pan with a gill of salad oil, an onion chopped very fine, a sprig of thyme and one bay leaf; sprinkle with a teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter teaspoonful of pepper, and let fry a light brown, cooking slowly; now remove the thyme and bay leaf, pour off the oil, add half a pint of tomato sauce, a tablespoonful of walnut ketchup and half a pint of stock; simmer together for fifteen minutes (or longer if the fowl is not tender), then lift out the joints on a hot dish; add a pinch of curry powder to the sauce and reduce it to about half a pint by boiling. Pour the boiling sauce over the fowl and serve at once with a garnish of shaved ham.

**Mutton Potpie.**—Cut the lean and fat of mutton into small pieces. Cook these together without water. Remove the fat, and allow the meat to cool. Have the gravy ready-made from stewing the bones, add an onion, and pour over the meat. Line some patty pans with paste, and pour in this mixture. Bake to a rich brown color.

#### FOR MEAT SEASONINGS.

Few housewives appreciate the value of bay leaves in the pantry. They are the dry, hard leaves in which black licorice is packed, and enough can be bought for a few cents to last for years. A piece the size of a postage stamp will season a large pot roast or soup.

Next time you roast a piece of beef down in the pot, first put in a slice of fat pork, a small onion sliced, a piece of bay leaf, a sprig of parsley and 2 or 3 cloves. Fry together a few moments, stirrinh carefully to prevent burning, then lay in the meat, and cover with water that is boiling hard. Boil until the meat is thoroughly tender and the water boiled away, then set back on the stove, and let it fry down slowly. In thickening the gravy use cornstarch instead of flour now and then, and use milk instead of water occasionally, with either flour or cornstarch.

Dry the leaves and coarse unsightly bits of celery for soups, cutting them up fine, so they will dry quickly, or buy old celery seed, by the pound, of seedsmen. It can be had at a low price, as celery seed does not germinate when two years old, and a little goes a long way.

Don't fail to have a bed of parsley. It is delicious with cold or hot meats, used either as a garnish fresh, or as a seasoning, either fresh or dried. It is easy of cultivation after it is once out of the ground, but don't despair if it is slow in

the part that even a rat rejects when he has access to a corn bin. The rat knows when he eats the corn kernel that he is getting the sweet, nutty part. If you can, get meal ground by the old hurr process, then have fresh water, fiercely boiling. Throw in a handful of salt, then stir with one hand while lightly sprinkling in meal with the other, so that all of it shall encounter the same high temperature, that the starch cells may burst, as direct heat "pops" corn. When thick enough to almost hold erect the mush-stick, cover closely and set where it will give only an occasional "pout" for three or four hours, and do not disturb the surface or the flavor will escape. Eaten with good cream it makes an excellent supper in itself.

#### BUYING IN QUANTITY.

The merchant in buying goods insists on getting what he buys from a house that is best fitted to supply his wants. If he can gather from the markets of the world the best products, he feels satisfied over what he is doing and over the prospect for results. His idea is that he can get better values from those who are doing large business, and equipped for promptly handling his orders. This is reasonable on the part of the merchant but many men in business overlook this when it comes, to the matter of talking to their customers. They talk to their customers over the counter about their qualifications for giving values because they are away from a business center or because their rent is low and their expenses light. They fail to remember that people like to trade where there is lots of business going on, where there are large transactions, and where they may get the advantages of large purchases by a large dealer. It is better to keep before the minds of the public the fact that you are doing a large business and are able to handle all transactions because of the great extent of your buying and the ability you have to get into the markets where great values are possible. Don't overlook this point because your customers will appreciate what it means to them.

#### "SILENCE!"

Lord Kelvin, who for many years has held the chair of natural philosophy at Glasgow University, is the subject of an amusing story illustrative of the singular force of habit. As a professor of science Lord Kelvin can use long words, in such formidable array as to puzzle the average layman, but the Glasgow student is made of sterner stuff. During a course of lectures on magnetism, he once defined an ideal magnet as "an infinitely long, infinitely thin, uniform, and uniformly and longitudinally magnetised bar," and the misguided students vociferously cheered, which caused the venerable professor to say, "Silence!" This definition was made and cheered, with the usual reprimand, frequently during the lectures. Once near the conclusion, however, the students did not cheer, but Lord Kelvin promptly rapped out "Silence!" as before.

#### TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-morrow's business would be better if to-day's advertising were better. The man who is doubtful about what he can do to-morrow should prepare and use an advertisement to-day which will compel business to-morrow.

She—"There's Mrs. Smith, and her uncle was only buried yesterday." He—"There's only one death in her family that would keep that woman at home." She—"Whose?" He—"Her own."

Carefully bound round the shoulder strap is that chevron, and you would pass nine out of every ten sergeants you met with no other thought than "That's a fine-looking, well-seasoned old soldier."

What has the non-commissioned officer done since he has been in South Africa?

Nothing, if one may judge by the reference to his work that one can find in the daily press. And yet, what has he not done? Officers work, leading, commanding, encouraging. Tommies work, working, fighting, enduring. There has been no piece of work, however fine, however noble, however heroic, that has not been performed as well by Sergeant Somebody-or-other as it was by Captain Somebody-else. There has been no hardship splendidly borne and lightly dismissed by Tommy that has not been as silently endured and as quickly forgotten by the sergeant. Quick to fill his fallen officer's place, as quick to step back into the ranks to fill the gap rendered by the fallen Tommy; watchful, alert, now encouraging, now bantering, he never fails to bring his men up to the scratch; the men unconscious of the influence he holds over them; his officers generally insensible to what they owe him for the

#### DISCIPLINE OF THEIR MEN.

In South Africa, to all appearances, there is no greater nonentity than the sergeant.

In the first place, one seldom meets him; in the second, one does not recognize him when met. Then, again, he is thrown still further into the background by the legion of officers engaged in the war. Every second man one meets, whether it be in Johannesburg or in Cape Town, or in Pretoria, has stars or crown upon his shoulder cord, so that one insensibly gets to think about the sergeant as an ordinary Tommy, of the same class and of the same military value.

As a matter of fact, this is quite an erroneous view to take.

So far as the actual military value of the men is concerned, we could very well dispense with the services of six officers of the type one meets in the big cities for every one sergeant. One good sergeant, from a strict utilitarian aspect, is worth forty newly-joined subalterns.

A distinguished Australian officer told me a few months ago that his ideal regiment was a corps of Australians officered by good sergeants of British infantry. "The men to officer Australians," he said, "must be men who know their work, know how to command other men, be perfectly capable of maintaining discipline without irritating the men by adopting tin-goddish airs."

At no period of the campaign has the sergeant played a more important part than at the present stage. For now it is that the blockhouse system is reaching a point of perfection, and the sergeant finds himself in as responsible a position as he has ever filled.

The blockhouses are garrisoned as far as possible by as many Guards, line and militia battalions as can be spared from the actual striking or aggressive army, and with one battalion strung out over thirty miles of railway, it is obviously impossible for an officer to be left in charge of every post. It devolves, therefore, upon the sergeants to take command of these posts, and "stripey," as they call him in the marines, takes up his new position of "commander-in-chief of No. 777 Blockhouse" as a matter of course, and without any feeling that he is doing anything

#### OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

His responsibilities are heavy, his duties are the dreariest imaginable. If anything goes wrong, if a Boer

very widely diffused, and it was for the practical interested—the present prospector to spruce news. From these reports quite possible to conclude that for long there may be a r the gold fields of Egypt, as was to those of California South Africa.

The location of this Egypt dorado, as told by Mr. Alfo geologist, who discovered it follows:

"To the eastward of the cultivation along the Nile is dy waste, part of which can from the river; but this in represents the whole country l the Nile and the Red Sea. A eh, in latitude 26 degrees nor sandy zone, which forms the t sert, is but twenty miles wide in the latitude of Assouan it 150.

"To the east of this and bo the coast of the Red Sea is of lofty and rugged mountain miles wide, several of peaks attain an altitude o feet above the sea, and the altitude of the divide of the sheds is from 1,500 to 2,00 It is this belt of country tha the mining district."

#### COMPANY FORMED.

To be sure, no striking ap of pay ore have yet been fou the reports of the enginee been encouraging enough to l capitalists who sent them o London to direct that the v continued. Among the corp organized for the purpose of out something about the g posits in Egypt is the Vict vestment Corporation of Lor

#### STEEL RAILROAD TI

They Are Very Commonly Europe.

"Steel ties," said a railroa "which, as to width and len of ordinary tie dimensions, a of steel about three-eighths inch in thickness pressed trough shape; and are laid convex side up. The rail is to the tie by means of a cli ing through a hole puncher tie, and fastening over the li the rail.

Steel ties are far more co used in Europe than they a this being especially true as t France and Germany, where steel ties are used.

"Wood is more costly in than here, and is used with economy. Here we drive th into wooden railroad ties, wi or less danger of splitting th with a consequent increas to deterioration. In Europ bore holes first in which to c spikes, and wooden ties are also with some wood-preserv cess, as is commonly done th with telegraph poles, fence and wood in other forms in ly exposed situations.

"Here, while wood is dea it was, and ties cost more tl formerly did, and we are us more or less ties of soft woo we never used to think of u but hard wood, yet wooden still less expensive than stee while more preserving plan now being established still not be said to have reached this country the stage of th mical use of wood.

"And thus the comparatv ited use of steel ties here—I there are laid in this cou hundred miles of them yet, ther—which is here more exp al."

Sugar exists not only in t beetroot, and maple, but in of 187 other plants.



do cuts the barbed wire at connects his blockhouse next and succeeds in cross-line he holds. he will be tried t-martial, and in all probabilities reduced. Not being an off-annot buttonhole his colonel lain things away, and if he is he certainly will be—the of the court will be neither mates nor men of his caste. grind, endure, and suffer; he will contract enteric and rhaps he will be shot to y an enraged commando that ed to force his line, and attention and its Mausers on e yellow pepper-box of a use.

as he will come through the n all right, and in a year will be back on the depot with white cotton gloves and g stick, teaching recruits to e men. He will be still plain t. Somebody, unless his are dead or discharged, and be neither D.S.O. or C.M.G..revet-color-sergeant, or hold f the glorious positions that er will hold, or wear any of utiful decorations that his will wear.

pects nothing from the war—on, honor, or decoration. ng of the poet shall not dim—for what inspiration has er found in the bourgeoisie? not expect the leader-writer mber him, or the general to n out for distinction when es come to be written. And sergeant is so often the of the situation; so often the of victory; so often The o Did the Thing.

tury has passed, bringing changes, upsetting many traditions, exploding many comfortable theories. It has tradition untouched—the sers still the backbone of the army.

## AND GOLD IN EGYPT.

### Travellers Discover Valuable Mines.

has long been famous chiefly mummies, obelisks, crocodiles erts. That the land of the s was ever in much repute as e of mineral wealth will be to most folks outside the l circle of the archaeologists. coal mines not much has a learned but it is known e gold mines were rich en produce all the gold which could use, with enough left o supply all the rival king- f Western Asia. The facts he mineral wealth of the land Nile have been only recently nown through the publication reports of the engineers sent companies of British capital—explore the ruins of the anines and to prospect for new gold.

### GENERALLY KNOWN.

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## ENGINE DRIVERS' DUTIES

### CAUTION DEMANDS NEW AIDS IN THEIR WORK.

#### The Ever-Increasing Necessity for Faster Travel Brings Increased Danger.

Published records of the last six months show an average of about ninety butting and rear-end collisions each month on the railroads of the United States and Canada, or at the rate of something like 1,000 a year. The number is likely to be increased rather than diminished, as the prosperity of the country, and the consequent increase of traffic, increases the opportunity for overwork, misunderstanding or carelessness on the part of the locomotive engineers, who are the last in the list of trainmen to experience any curtailment of their nerve and soul-trying duties.

On the other hand, their responsibilities have been increased by the addition of devices calculated to improve the safety and operation of the trains they haul. The engineer is expected to watch carefully the steam gauge, air pressure gauge and water gauge, besides the steadily increasing number of day and night signals along the line of his road. His mind must contain an unblemished photograph of the entire section of the road over which he runs. He must also know the time card and operating rules of the road.

None but men most superbly equipped physically and mentally could meet these exacting requirements. While the conductor and brakeman are reclining upon upholstered cushions, the engineer is expected to be alert to all the varying mechanical and

#### WEATHER CONDITIONS

which encompass his train. Upon no other single class of men are forced such onerous duties with the certain prospect of disaster or discharge facing them if they are known to fail in any particular.

It is true that the discipline of railroad employees as well as the mechanical perfection of the road bed and rolling stock has been raised to a point where little more can be expected, but with the knowledge of these conditions before them the officers of the road are disinclined to accept any excuse for failure to make time. The wonderful success in meeting their expectations has a constant tendency to cause the travelling public as well as the management, to expect even greater results in this direction.

An engineer makes 60 miles an hour, and the query is at once raised: "Why can he not make 70 miles an hour?" Having make 70 miles an hour for a given distance he is expected to increase the distance, if not the speed, all for the benefit of the public and the pockets of the stockholders, at an expense of that which is most valuable to the engineer if not to the railroad company, namely, his vital energy. That there must be a limit to this expenditure of vital energy is without question—even engineers must pay the debts of nature.

The automatic semaphore used upon some roads is rightly considered a great boon to the engineer, in that it has eliminated to a large extent the manual element in visual signalling, but even that most approved method of visual signalling has its limitations. These limitations are most noticeable in bad weather or when the physical condition of the engineer is such as to limit his vision or dull his mental perception, especially on trains

#### TRAVELLING AT HIGH SPEED

The domed roof of the principal church, in which the Mexican Declaration of Independence was signed, and the bones of General Bravos repose, fell in as the walls spread, burying in its ruins two women who were praying for mercy. Close by, in the plaza, a tall pedestal supporting a pair of legs was all that remained of the statue erected to the memory of General Bravos. The rest of the statue lay in pieces at the base of the pedestal. The bellfries of the San Francisco and San Mateo churches were cracked to their bases, as also the walls of the Municipal Palace, a one-story building of solid construction.

The greatest panic prevailed in the prison, where upwards of a hundred prisoners fought and struggled with one another, and pulled frantically at the barred windows and doors to get out from the cracking, crumbling walls. The door of the prison was opened, and the frightened prisoners marched between soldiers to a place of safety, where they were put under a guard.

The city of Chilapa suffered equally with that of Chilpancingo. At the time the earthquake occurred a large proportion of the population was in the main plaza to witness a tightrope performance, the rope being attached to the tower of the church. This doubtless saved many from the falling buildings; but, on the other hand, the people declared the shock was sent as a punishment for the sacrilege in permitting the tightrope to be attached to the church. Many of the people went insane from fright.

#### WHAT HE HAD TAKEN.

"I had an interesting time in the Soudan," said the man whose head was divided from the back of his neck by a thick fringe of hair.

"Were you with the army?" inquired a commercial traveller, who had tilted his chair against the dining-room table.

"Of course," replied the first speaker, spreading his feet apart and swaying backward and forward. "That's what made it exciting."

"I didn't see you mentioned in any of the reports," remarked the person who is always making an effort to humble somebody's pride.

"Oh! I've been mentioned in a lot of them," was the genial reply. "People who know anything about such matters admit that some of the best work of the campaign was done by me. One of the most successful things I did was to take two Emirs and seven Dervishes."

"All by yourself?"

"Certainly. I didn't have a bit of assistance. The next day I went out and took a lot of their spear-men."

"How many?" inquired the sceptic whose face showed traces of mingled surprise and suspicion.

"Oh! I didn't stop to count 'em."

"Didn't you get wounded?" asked the man who was leaning against the mantelpiece.

"Once or twice I got a little scratch, such as a man is always liable to when he is knocking about in that way. The next thing I did after I got through with the Fuzzy-Wuzzies was to take a lot of banners and flags belonging to the Dervishes, and I followed that up by taking one of their camps on the morning of the next day and a fort in the afternoon."

"Mister," said the disagreeable man, slowly and with indignation, "here in this place we see some of the finest specimens of almost anything you can call to mind, but I wish to state—and I fully realize the responsibility I assume—that you are telling the biggest lies ever concocted."

## BEHEADING IN GERMANY

### DOCTOR'S ACCOUNT OF A MURDERER'S EXECUTION.

#### Criminal's Head Severed From the Body by a Single Stroke of the Axe.

While travelling in Germany last summer Dr. Herman Westphal, of Baltimore, had an opportunity of comparing the German mode of execution, beheading, with the method of hanging, adopted in this country.

The scene of the execution was Flensburg, a town in Schleswig-Holstein. The criminal was Frank Deppe, who had murdered a seven-year-old girl. The executioner was Herr Reindell, who travels from place to place in Prussia when his services are required.

At 6 a. m., July 5, Dr. Westphal presented himself at the prison gate. He was admitted and escorted to the room where the execution was to occur.

Here were gathered the First State's Attorney, his secretaries and other witnesses. The attorneys who defended the murderer were also present, wearing black skull caps.

On a table were spread the legal papers in the case and a small cabinet which contained two candles and a crucifix. Near one end of the table was the head block, separated from the body block by about 1½ inches, the space being filled by a zinc receptacle, intended to catch the blood from the decapitated trunk; a white cloth covered the executioner's broad axe.

"I had nerved myself for a horrible scene," said Dr. Westphal, in speaking of the beheading, "and seeing the preparations, I regretted that I was to be a witness. The faces of all the prison guards and officials were

#### PALE AND TENSE.

"There was no noise, no whispering, not the slightest movement as the prison bell tolled the appointed hour. A few moments later the door at the further end of the room was thrown open and admitted the condemned."

"Deppe stopped for a moment and looked defiantly at the group. He was clad only in shirt and trousers. His coat was thrown loosely across his shoulders. Urged by the guard nearest him he stepped up to the table where stood the State's attorney."

"The condemned man then heard read the affirmation of the sentence and was shown the signature of Emperor William at the bottom of a document in which the Emperor declined to interfere with the sentence of the law. The State's attorney asked the condemned if he had anything to confess. Deppe replied:

"I have nothing to confess."

"These were his last words. Herr Reindell, the executioner, wearing a frock coat and a silk hat, made a slight signal. The State's attorney exclaimed, 'Do your duty,' and on the instant two assistants seized the condemned and laid him prone on the block table.

"As his body fell into position, with his head on the block intended for it, one of the assistants fastened his hands in the condemned man's hair and stretched his neck out on the block holding it steady.

"Herr Reindell whisked off the white cloth which covered the axe on the table, lifted the implement of death and, with one preparatory swing to give his muscles full play, brought it down upon the bared neck just above the shoulders.

"The act was so quickly, so skillfully accomplished that the murderer's head was cut off at one stroke, and the assistant who had not re-

From these reports it is possible to conclude that, being there may be a rush to gold fields of Egypt, as there to those of California and Africa.

location of this Egyptian El-o, as told by Mr. Alford, the first, who discovered it, is as follows:

the eastward of the belt of ation along the Nile is a sand-ste, part of which can be seen the river; but this in no way ents the whole country between ile and the Red Sea. At Ken-latitude 26 degrees north, the zone, which forms the true des but twenty miles wide, while latitude of Assouan it is fully

the east of this and bordering ast of the Red Sea is a chain y and rugged mountains, fifty wide, several of whose attain an altitude of 8,000 ove the sea, and the general le of the divide of the water-is from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. his belt of country that forms ining district."

#### COMPANY FORMED.

be sure, no striking specimens ore have yet been found, but reports of the engineers have ncouraging enough to lead the lists who sent them out from n to direct that the work be ned. Among the corporations ed for the purpose of finding something about the gold de- in Egypt is the Victoria In-ant Corporation of London.

#### FEEL RAILROAD TIES.

##### Are Very Commonly Used in Europe.

el ties," said a railroad man, a, as to width and length, are inary tie dimensions, are made about three-eighths of an n thickness pressed into a shape; and are laid with the side up. The rail is secured tie by means of a clip, pass-rough a hole punched in the d fastening over the flanges of il.

ties are far more commonly n Europe than they are here, ing especially true as to Italy, and Germany, where many ies are used.

od is more costly in Europe ere, and is used with greater ay. Here we drive the spikes ooden railroad ties, with more danger of splitting them, and consequent increased liability terioration. In Europe they oles first in which to drive the and wooden ties are treated ith some wood-preserving pros is commonly done there, also telegraph poles, fence posts, ood in other forms in similar-osed situations.

e, while wood is dearer than y and ties cost more than they y did, and we are using now r less ties of soft wood, where r used to think of using any rd wood, yet wooden ties are ss expensive than steel. And ore preserving plants are ing established still we can-said to have reached yet in untry the stage of the econ-ose of wood.

l thus the comparatively lime e of steel ties here—I doubt if are laid in this country a d miles of them yet, altoge-which is here more experiment-

r exists not only in the cane, t, and maple, but in the sap other plants.

The automatic semaphore used upon some roads is rightly considered a great boon to the engineer, in that it has eliminated to a large extent the manual element in visual signalling, but even that most approved method of visual signalling has its limitations. These limitations are most noticeable in bad weather or when the physical condition of the engineer is such as to limit his vision or dull his mental perception, especially on trains

#### TRAVELLING AT HIGH SPEED

Even with a most perfect visual system a train running 50 miles an hour in a dense fog is simply in the hands of Providence. A train despatcher may err. An engineer may miscalculate distances or have his attention called to something within the engine cab. What is true of the fog may possibly occur in fair weather—in fact the published list of collisions within the last six months shows that there have been about 500 of these unfortunate occurrences, most of which have been the fault of the engineer.

Having eliminated as far as possible, the manual element in most branches of train control, as well as the making up of trains, it is not unreasonable or visionary to carry that effort a little further and bring the signalling feature into closer relations with the engineer by supplementing the visual system by some practical and efficient method of controlling the motive power and means of overcoming the momentum of the train irrespective of the physical or mental condition of the engineer, or, in other words, to do for the engineer in cases of emergency what has already been done for the brakemen.

The conditions, however, which must be met are the absolute elimination of movable devices on the road-bed, simplicity and strength of apparatus and above all non-interference with the present methods by which the engineer controls his train.

Once such a system has been shown to be efficient, no important road can afford to neglect its introduction, or at least a careful study of the details involved.

#### WRECKED BY EARTHQUAKE.

##### Experiences in Chilpancingo and Chilapa.

The earthquake which recently almost destroyed Chilpancingo, the capital of the State of Guerrero, Mexico, and a dozen other cities and towns lasted just a trifle over half a minute. Although of so short duration, the ground heaved and shook with such force that not a single building was left without some damage in the entire city.

Scarcely was the tremor felt, accompanied by a rumbling noise, which resembled a heavy truck driving over a paved street, than many of the people in the streets and plaza fell upon their knees, and their voices went up in appeals for mercy to their God, while others fled, panic-stricken, they knew not whither. The rumbling swelled, and then came distinct oscillations, an upheaval, and then the crash. Walls fell outward into the streets, roofs fell in and clouds of dust ascended heavenward, amid the shrieks of the dying, the wounded and the panic-stricken.

In their wild terror many fled over the debris which blocked their way, never stopping to look back nor heeding the cries of the maimed, till they had reached the open fields. As the clouds of dust cleared away, and the calmer people began to look about them, they saw the scenes of destruction in that one terrible moment which no photograph can reproduce.

wuzzes was to take a lot of banners and flags belonging to the Dervishes, and I followed that up by taking one of their camps on the morning of the next day and a fort in the afternoon."

"Mister," said the disagreeable man, slowly and with indignation, "here in this place we see some of the finest specimens of almost anything you can call to mind, but I wish to state—and I fully realize the responsibility I assume—that you are telling the biggest lies ever concocted."

The good-natured raconteur looked very angry for a moment, but the expression of his face gradually mellowed into one of gentle reproach.

"I ain't doing anything of the kind," he made answer slowly; "I'm a photographer!"

#### QUITE A MIX-UP.

A tramp, while loafing in the street the other day, saw a benevolent-looking cyclist riding towards him, and started to head him off. Just then a dog on the same side of the street noticed a cat on the opposite side and made for it. The cyclist took no account of the dog. The result was that the dog went between the legs of the tramp, and rolled that individual over on his back. The cyclist struck dog and tramp, and took a header over them. He hit frantically at the dog, and his blow landed on the nose of the tramp, while the dog made an assault on the tramp, and, missing him, made life exciting for the cyclist. At last they untangled themselves, and the tramp and the cyclist hurled bad language at each other, while the dog stood and growled at both. Meanwhile the cat emerged from a grating, where she had taken refuge, and watched the three with evident interest as she calmly washed her paws!

#### ENGLISH SOLOMONS.

When Lord Mansfield was Chief Justice he presided over the trial of a Catholic priest who was charged under an act of the reign of William III. with the crime of saying mass. The offense, if proved, was punishable with imprisonment for life, says the London Telegraph. Lord Mansfield, bent upon securing an acquittal, explained to the jury that they must not infer either that he was a priest because he appeared to be saying mass, or that he was really saying mass because he seemed to be a priest. The jury, glad of a means of escape, returned a verdict of "not guilty." Lord Campbell, chief justice, likened the conduct of his predecessor on this occasion to that of a certain judge of long ago who disapproved strongly of the game laws. When it was proved before this enemy of privilege that the defendant, being in a field with two pointers and armed with a gun, had fired at a covey of partridges, and that two of the said covey had fallen, he told the jury that, in the absence of definite evidence as to the cause of death, it was their duty to assume that the birds had died of fright.

#### PRESENTING IT PROPERLY.

Competition is sharper to-day than ever before. People like to trade with a man who is up-to-date in his ideas and who shows his purpose as well in the advertising he does as in the stock he carries. The man who gets the best results in all his business efforts is the one who presents his advantages to a prospective customer in the most attractive way.

Belgium started a system of old-age pensions last year. Already she pays about \$13 a head yearly to 175,000 old people.

for it, one of the assistants fastened his hands in the condemned man's hair and stretched his neck out on the block holding it steady.

Herr Reindell whisked off the white cloth which covered the axe on the table, lifted the implement of death and, with one preparatory swing to give his muscles full play, brought it down upon the bared neck just above the shoulders.

"The act was so quickly, so skillfully accomplished that the murderer's head was cut off at one stroke, and the assistant, who had not released his hold upon it, had laid it beside the block, while the other witnesses and myself were still straining to

#### MEET THE CLIMAX.

"With a back swing of his axe the executioner laid it on the table, and turning to the First State's attorney, said:

"Mr. First State's attorney, the sentence has been carried out." "There had been no struggle, nothing sensational, exactly twenty-seven seconds elapsed between the time the State's attorney said 'Do your duty,' and the time when Deppe's head was laid on the block. Instead of a horrible spectacle such as I once witnessed in a county town when a man was executed by hanging, the decapitation was speedy; painless, I believe, and absolutely clean. It was conducted with calmness and decorum.

"While I stood somewhat aghast at the rapidity of it all, the executioner rinsed his fingers in a bowl of steaming water and dried them upon a white napkin handed him by one of the attendants, bowed politely to the officials and withdrew. Herr Reindell, I was told, receives 200 marks or about \$50, for an execution.

"He is assisted in giving the deadly stroke with certainty by the fact that the blade and handle of the broadaxe are hollow and filled with quicksilver. This flowing downward adds to the weight and steadiness of the blade."

Judging from his own observations, Dr. Westphal says that beheading is more humane, yet more terrifying, than hanging or electrocution, and that conducted decorously and without publicity, it does not arouse a morbid and unwholesome curiosity.

#### TO-DAY'S CHANCES.

Make every day count in the race for business. Don't wait for the possibility of an opportunity in the future and neglect the opportunities which are now present. It is better to grasp the situation of to-day without delay and to get from it whatever results are possible, and these results will lead up to better things in the future. Make every day a stepping stone across the stream of success.

#### GETTING THE BEST.

There never was a man so bright but that the ideas of some others would be a help to him. There never was a man so successful but that he might increase his profits by adopting an idea originated by some one perhaps less intelligent than himself.

A Scottish beadle one day led the manse housemaid to the churchyard and pointing with his finger stammered: "My folk lie there, Jenny. Wad ye like to lie there, too?" It was his way of popping the question.

A meritorious article more easily attracts the attention of the particular buyer than anything else. It is easier to advertise an article of merit and therefore easier to sell it.



# NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

## The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

### DOMINION.

Colonists for the west are passing through Winnipeg daily.

It is officially announced that the royal visit to Ireland has been abandoned.

Mr. Alex. McMahon has been appointed Police Magistrate in Winnipeg.

The Medicine Hat and Northern Alberta Railway Company seeks incorporation.

Father O'Leary, Quebec, will be sent to South Africa to superintend the marking of the graves of Canadians killed during the war.

In 1892 just 27,898 immigrants arrived in Canada. In 1900-01 season they numbered 49,149.

Rosslund advocates a provincial act that will compel licenses to be taken out for barber shops.

The St. Catharines City Council has accepted Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$20,000 for a library.

It is estimated the mild weather of February and March has saved Winnipeggers \$50,000 in coal bills.

The C.P.R. Company's annual order for rolling stock will bring its freight car service to over 30,000 cars and its locomotives to about 1,000.

Winnipeg Board of Trade says in a resolution that the enforcement of the Manitoba Liquor Act would result in commercial and social injury to the city and province.

R. G. Hurst was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and his wife to 18 months, at Winnipeg on Thursday, for defrauding an insurance company, trying to collect insurance on goods saved and concealed.

An experimental shipment of butter from the Kingston Dairy school sold in New York for 27½ cents a pound, but did not pay a profit, as the fees and duty amounted to 6 cents a pound.

### FOREIGN.

Santos Dumont says an air-ship trip to the Pole is a certainty in the future.

The smallpox epidemic in London shows no signs of abatement.

Seven dangerous Anarchists were arrested at Naples on a steamer bound for New York.

John Kelly, forty-four years old, of Baltimore, Md., was suddenly struck dumb while cursing his wife.

Mr. James Dick, who died at Glasgow recently, bequeathed £100,000 for distribution among his employees.

Rifle clubs are becoming numerous in Great Britain, moneyed men contributing to their establishment.

American engines are said by the Swiss railway managers to fall to pieces very soon, and to require to be half the time in the repair yards.

Timothy Mills, of Niles, Mich., has been notified that a fortune of \$3,000,000 has been left him by a namesake in England.

Having lost three husbands by divorce and two by death, Mrs. Silas Johnson, of Louisville, Ind., has just married her sixth husband.

For charging interest at the rate of 182 per cent. a Moscow money-lender has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

When the ten or more new vessels are completed the ocean fleet of the Hamburg-American line will comprise 127 steamers.

Fifteen hundred pounds were collected at a meeting of Belfast citizens called to discuss the erection of a monument to Lord Dufferin.

The Chinese Government has pre-

municipalities may abolish trading-stamp companies from January 1st, 1902, as fixed last session, to April 1st, 1903.

The clause was declared lost on division, very few yeas being heard, but an overwhelming shout of nays from both sides of the House.

### FORT WILLIAM.

The Fort William bill which empowers the town to develop ten thousand horse-power of energy from Kakabeka Falls, was opposed by Mr. Wardell (North Wentworth), who declared that the measure was being railroaded through; similar privileges had been refused to the Committee. He also held that if Fort William were given these powers they should be extended to all municipalities.

The bill was manifestly a discrimination against the nearby Town of Fort William. Mr. Connec declared that he had been no party to the refusal of the privilege to the City of Toronto. Certain clauses were allowed to stand.

### HIGH SCHOOLS ACT.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt proposed to amend a clause in the High Schools Act so as to provide that county pupils should pay the same fees at city High Schools as resident pupils. Mr. Lumsden supported the amendment warmly, and Mr. Kidd (Carleton) objected. The latter claimed that the 80 per cent. basis agreed upon by the sub-committee was equitable. That view prevailed and the amendment was voted down. The bill affects Ottawa and the County of Carleton especially.

### MACDONALD GRANT.

Mr. Monteith asked a number of questions with regard to the site to be purchased under the terms of the Macdonald grant. Hon. Mr. Dryden said that the Government proposed to purchase 11 acres for the sum of \$6,500.

### REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

Mr. Matheson objected to the building of a reformatory for boys in Oxford, his objection being overruled on division.

### CABINET OF CUTLERY.

The Liberal members of the House presented Mr. McKee, the Liberal whip, with a magnificent cabinet of cutlery. The presentation was made by the Attorney-General and by Dr. McKay (South Oxford). Mr. McKee made a fitting reply.

### MUNICIPAL FIRE INSURANCE.

The Attorney-General requested that Mr. Colquhoun withdraw his bill respecting municipal fire insurance.

Mr. Colquhoun pointed out that the bill was a permissive one. It was along the lines of municipal rights. It was not a new question, as it had been a live issue for the last ten years. The bill provided first, for the protection of municipalities against the extortionate rates demanded by the underwriters in order to average up the losses all over the Dominion. Second, it would keep the premiums now remitted to the United States and England in the province. Third, under section 52, respecting the rest, the insured was guaranteed full security. In his opinion no issue of debentures was necessary. The bureau would run itself within a few years, if not from the start. It was a bill which should be considered.

The Attorney-General quite agreed with Mr. Colquhoun. He promised to have the bill printed and distributed among the municipalities. It could now be discharged, and could be brought up again. This was assented to.

### THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Whitney asked if the Attorney-General could give the House any information as to the probable time of holding the elections.

Mr. Gibson said he was not in a position to make the announcement, but he could assure the house that

# THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

## WHAT OUR LAWMAKERS ARE DOING AT OTTAWA.

### HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The following members were added to the various committees of the House:—Mr. Carroll, Privileges and Elections, Railways and Canals, Miscellaneous Private Bills, Public Accounts; Mr. Stewart, Railways and Canals, Miscellaneous, Private Bills, Standing Orders, Agriculture; Mr. Porter, Public Accounts.

### TELEPHONE BILL.

The petition from the Union of Canadian Municipalities in opposition to Mr. Maclean's bill was presented by Mr. Osler. The petition points out that if the bill becomes law it will seriously derogate the rights of municipalities, and of the inhabitants of the Dominion. This bill is claimed to be unconstitutional, as it proposes to authorize telephone companies to take possession and use streets without the consent of Councils, and thereby interfere with private rights and municipal power, which can only be enacted by Provincial Legislatures. It is also claimed that the passing of the bill would prejudice and interfere with litigation at present in progress between Toronto and the Bell Telephone Company.

### 3 PER CENT. COMMISSION.

In reply to Dr. Sproule the Premier stated that no communication from the Imperial Government with reference to the 3 per cent. commission, said to be granted to certain Australian colonies on outlay in connection with expenditure for the war in South Africa, had been received.

### TO SET CHAMBERLAIN RIGHT.

Addressing the deputation from the Welsh Patagonian Committee which waited upon him three weeks ago, Mr. Chamberlain contrasted the conditions which would be involved in the transfer of the Welsh settlers from Patagonia to Canada. The Colonial Secretary used this unfortunate phrase: "From a very hot country to the terrible region of Canadian winter." Col. Sam Hughes thinks the time is opportune to give Mr. Chamberlain a well-deserved lesson. The colonel will therefore ask the Government, if they intend to endeavor to disabuse Mr. Chamberlain's mind of his mistaken views respecting our winter climate, by sending to him a copy of Mr. Sifton's atlas of Western Canada, or to request the Canadian lady teachers when passing through London en route to South Africa to wait upon the Colonial Secretary and furnish him with data showing the delightful nature of the winter climate of the Dominion.

### QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Mr. Clarke was informed that since July 1st, 1894, there had been 121 locomotives ordered for the Canadian Government railway. Of these 84 have been delivered. In addition eight light locomotives have been rented from the C.P.R. at \$8 a day.

Mr. Lennox was told by Mr. Blair that the Government has received the resolution of the Georgian Bay Fruit Growers' Association, complaining of excessive railway charges for transportation. The Government intends to deal with the matter in the bill which it will introduce this session regarding the control of railway freight rates.

### PENIAN RAID MERALS.

Col. Hughes asked whether it was the intention to issue Penian Raid medals to those volunteers who, in 1869, in anticipation of the Penian Raid, were ordered by the Canadian Government to man the gunboat Prince Alfred and patrol the waters of Lake Huron.

Dr. Borden replied that the order

800,000, as against an actual expense last year of \$52,514,707; that the probable increase for year would be \$2,285,298. It had been expended for the current year up to March 10th, \$30,183, and, taking into account last year's expenditure, and allowing for a considerable increase this year, he anticipated the total when the twelve months closed would be \$51,000, or \$4,133,632 in advance of year's expenditure on consolidated account. He expected the surplus to be \$5,800,000.

### The Capital Expenditure.

The capital expenditure would be exceptionally large, and he expected it to total \$14,250,000. This would include railway subsidies, iron steel bounties amounting to a \$700,000, which were for the time chargeable to capital account and large sums for improving equipment of the Intercolonial for transportation, and \$950,000 for certain awards dealt with session. The addition to the public debt at the end of the year would therefore amount to close upon 1,000,000, as against \$5,420,000 in the last year of Conservative rule. The average annual addition to the public debt would amount to \$2,793,000 as against 563,000 during the Conservative regime. Mr. Fielding then gave figures to show that in the period from 1885 to only 13 per cent. of the total charges was paid for outlay, and from 1891 to 1896 35 per cent. was so paid. In 1897 to 1902, however—assuming his estimate of the result of the present year's operations to be correct—the Government would have provided for capital and special charges out of revenue to the extent of 50 per cent. As to the next fiscal year beginning on July 1, Mr. Fielding saw no indications that progress would not continue. Notwithstanding that the Government had been able to meet the large capital special expenditures imposed on it, recourse had been had to temporary loans, aggregating about 250,000. Having regard to this the Government would shortly be going upon the market as borrower. Whether this would be done in the present year, or next year, the loans matured, would be determined later.

### ITALY'S SURRENDER.

### Government Gives Public Money to Railway Employees.

A despatch from London says the situation in Italy has become more serious, as the crisis is postponed. The surrender of the Government to the Socialists' demand constitutes a precedent dangerous to almost any modern government.

The threatened railway strike based on demands for an increase in wages, which the companies proposed they were unable to pay. Zanardelli Government has not introduced a bill, providing for payment of three-quarters of disputed amount, \$6,500,000, the public treasury. The opposition rather than take the responsibility of forcing on the strike, will not propose the bill, which is likely to pass.

This astounding action, by the national treasury grants menace out of the receipts controlled by the taxpayers a large sum the benefit of a particular group of workmen, is the worst sign of times in Europe to-day.

After a debate in the chamber Deputies this afternoon on policy and the labor troubles Ministry obtained a vote of censure by 230 votes against 15.

namesake in England.  
Having lost three husbands by divorce and two by death, Mrs. Silas Johnson, of Louisville, Ind., has just married her sixth husband.

For charging interest at the rate of 182 per cent. a Moscow money-lender has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

When the ten or more new vessels are completed the ocean fleet of the Hamburg-American line will comprise 127 steamers.

Fifteen hundred pounds were collected at a meeting of Belfast citizens called to discuss the erection of a monument to Lord Dufferin.

The Chinese Government has presented the United States Minister with a strong memorial against the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law.

"Uncle Billy" Jones, colored, who said he was 135 years old, died at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he had resided since the beginning of the Civil war, when he deserted his master and came north.

By means of a duplicate key a daring thief in Chicago opened a mail wagon Thursday night and extracted a registered mail sack valued at \$1,700. The robbery was committed in front of the Masonic temple as hundreds were passing.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

#### MORE FOR RAILWAYS.

Mr. Latchford gave notice of the following appropriations:

6. To the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, Pontypool railway, from the village of Bobcaygeon to the town of Lindsay, a distance not exceeding 19 miles, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 a mile, \$57,000.

7. To the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway, from a point at or near Bruce Mines to a point on the North shore of Lake Huron, a distance not exceeding four miles, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 a mile, \$12,000.

8. To the Nipigon Railway Company, from a point at or near Nipigon Station to a point at or near the head of Long Portage, a distance not exceeding 14 miles, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 a mile, \$42,000.

9. To the Lake Superior, Long Lake and Albany River Railway, from a point at or near Peninsula Harbor, northerly, a distance not exceeding ten miles, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 a mile, \$30,000.

#### MUNICIPAL SANITARIUMS.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Hill's bill to amend the Public Health Act. Mr. Eoy protested against any step which would create obstacles to the establishment of consumptive sanitariums. Mr. Hill said that the Court of Appeal provided for in the amended measure, consisting of the sheriff, the mayor or reeve of the municipality, and the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, would prevent any injustice being done. He had introduced the bill because the public was very sensitive on the matter of having sanitariums established in their midst. The bill passed committee.

#### PENALTY FOR RATEPAYERS.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Gibson a new clause was added which provides that a penalty of \$50 may be imposed upon an elector voting more than once for an alderman in a municipal election, and that such elector shall be ineligible to stand for the office of alderman at the next succeeding election. The practice of repeating, he said, was fairly common, and only by providing a severe penalty could it be eradicated.

#### TRADING STAMP QUESTION.

Mr. Pettypiece moved to add a clause extending the time at which

run itself within a few years, if not from the start. It was a bill which should be considered.

The Attorney-General quite agreed with Mr. Colquhoun. He promised to have the bill printed and distributed among the municipalities. It could now be discharged, and could be brought up again. This was assented to.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Whitney asked if the Attorney-General could give the House any information as to the probable time of holding the elections.

Mr. Gibson said he was not in a position to make the announcement, but he could assure the house that the elections would be held at a seasonable time. There would be no immediate rush to the polls.

#### BETTER CATTLE GUARDS.

In the discussion on the railway subsidies bill early Saturday morning, Mr. Pettypiece (East Lambton) succeeded in having an amendment adopted providing that proper cattle guards, approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works, must be provided by the companies receiving the subsidies. The discussion on the motion revealed a general consensus of opinion that the present guards adopted by the railways were quite unsatisfactory.

#### HOUSE PROROGUES.

The ninth Legislature of the Province of Ontario was prorogued on Monday afternoon by Hon. John Douglas Armour, who is entitled in the official record of the event "Chief Justice of Ontario, Administrator of the Government of Ontario." In official language, Chief Justice Armour "proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly, and took his seat upon the throne." The panoply of state was meagre this year, however. On account of the death of the Premier's wife there was no social display on the floor of the Chamber. A guard of honor detailed from the Royal Grenadiers saluted the Chief Justice on his arrival, and the band played "God Save the King." The administrator (pro tem.) of the Government of Ontario appeared in democratic garb. He wore a comfortable morning coat and a black necktie. He was preceded by Commander Law and Capt. Van Straubenzie, A.D.C. The Attorney-General led him to the throne, and following came Col. Otter, C.B., Col. Buchan, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Graveley, Major Myles, and Capt. Denison.

The Premier, for the first time since his recent bereavement, was present in the House, and nearly all the members present were in deep mourning.

#### SHIPYARD IN NOVA SCOTIA.

English Builder Interested and Scheme is Assured.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—It is learned that Mr. G. B. Hunter, of the big ship-building firm of Swan and Hunter, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, has taken a very large interest in the steel ship-building yard which it is proposed to locate in Nova Scotia, and the consummation of the scheme, which has for some time been agitated, is now assured.

#### BRONCHOS FOR AFRICA.

Western Horses Found Useful in That Country.

A despatch from Sheridan, Mont., says:—British Agent J. A. Conway, who is purchasing horses for the use of the British cavalry against the Boers in South Africa, purchased a large number of animals in this vicinity. The horses will be shipped to Utah, where they will be inspected by the British officers. Later they will be sent to New Orleans whence the stock will be shipped to South Africa.

Fruit Growers' Association, complaining of excessive railway charges for transportation. The Government intends to deal with the matter in the bill which it will introduce this session regarding the control of railway freight rates.

#### FENIAN RAID MEDALS.

Col. Hughes asked whether it was the intention to issue Fenian Raid medals to those volunteers who, in 1869, in anticipation of the Fenian Raid, were ordered by the Canadian Government to man the gunboat Prince Alfred and patrol the waters of Lake Huron.

Dr. Borden replied that the order with respect to Fenian Raid medals did not cover the case of these volunteers, but he promised to make further inquiries to ascertain whether the order could be amended in the direction indicated.

#### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Demer gives notice of a bill to indemnify sufferers from fires caused by railways.

The Sorel Board of Trade petitions Parliament to compel the C.P.R. to operate its line between Sorel and Drummondville.

The Temagami Railway Company received an extension of time.

The town of Dresden petitions the Minister to dredge the Sydenham River between Dresden and Wallaceburg.

Sir Charles Ross, D.D. Mann, and Frederick Nicholls, Toronto, are seeking incorporation as the Ross Rifle Company, with a capital of one million dollars.

The James' Bay Railway company is asking for an extension of time.

#### BUDGET SPEECH.

In his budget speech Mr. Fielding pointed out that the receipts on consolidated revenue account amounted to \$52,514,701, while the expenditure was \$46,866,367, leaving a surplus of \$5,648,334. The capital expenditure for the year had been \$7,695,488, and, adding to this sum certain special expenditures, which were also classed under the same head, it gave a total of \$11,116,498, or an increase of \$1,374,311. The aggregate expenditure of all kinds was \$57,982,866, being an increase of \$5,265,399. The total net debt on June 30th was \$268,480,000, an increase of \$2,986,000 over the previous year. The average increase for the past five years had been \$1,996,514, as against an average for the eighteen years of Conservative rule of \$6,563,075. Mr. Fielding enumerated the increases of revenue under the several heads which had taken place during the year, including \$235,969 from postoffice receipts. The deficit in that department had been very materially reduced, and the postoffice returns for the current year indicated the next budget would disclose even more satisfactory results. For the eight months of the present year the receipts had been \$3,172,931, as against \$2,909,128 for the corresponding period of the previous year, and \$2,946,513 for the corresponding period of 1898. Since the last-mentioned year the domestic rate of postage had been reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents, and the Imperial rate from 5 cents to 2 cents, notwithstanding which the betterment upon the operations of the last eight months was over \$200,000. The total net surplus for the past five years had been \$16,743,557, and the average during the same period \$3,348,705. For the eighteen years of Conservative rule the surpluses amounted to \$27,862,361, and the total deficits \$1,060,648, leaving \$9,801,713 as the total net surplus for that period, or an average of \$554,539. For the current year up to March 10th the revenue amounted to \$38,047,685, and he estimated that at the close of the year the total revenue would amount to \$50,

disputed amount, \$5,500,000, the public treasury. The Opposition rather than take the responsibility of forcing on the strike, will not pass the bill, which is likely to result.

This astounding action, by which the national treasury grants a menace out of the receipts contributed by the taxpayers a large sum for the benefit of a particular group of workmen, is the worst sign of times in Europe to-day.

After a debate in the chamber Deputies this afternoon on internal policy and the labor troubles Ministry obtained a vote of censure by 230 votes against 15.

#### AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL.

Selection Postponed to Next Session of Parliament.

A despatch from Melbourne says:—The Federal Senators have refused from their inspection of the contested sites for the capital of the Commonwealth. In the course of an informal debate it was contended that it would be unwise to make the selection. In view of the immense cost of the buildings, etc., which would be involved, would be better to postpone a decision and in the meantime arrange for Parliament to sit alternately Sydney and Melbourne. The Government refused to postpone a selection, arguing that an arrangement for alternate sittings as suggested was a breach of the Constitution. Ministry intended to make the selection the first business of next session.

#### \$2,300 FOR FOX SKIN.

Great Demand For Furs at London Sales.

A despatch from London says: At the fur sales, which are half finished, there has been a demand for fine furs at prices 20 to 100 per cent. higher than the last sales. The supply is scarce. Sables are a prime favorite, alleging that these will be the fashionable for next season. Hudson's Bay variety was fifty per cent. higher. The sensation of the week was the purchase by Hugo Jacob of New York, of a black silver skin for £460. This is the first such a skin has been captured in America. They usually go to Asia or Paris. Several fox skins have been sold for £250 each.

#### TRANSPORTS PROTECTED.

Sheriffs at New Orleans Guard the Montreal.

A special to the Chicago Ocean from New Orleans says: The officers of the British mule transport are alarmed at the attitude of Boer agents and sympathizers. The captain of the transport Montreal, which is loading with mules, upon Sheriff Nunez and stated he had reason to believe that the vessel would be subject to an attack similar to that on the Mechan against which a dynamite torped was floated, and asked for protection. Deputy sheriffs were detailed to protect the Montreal against Boer attacks.

#### TEACHERS FOR AFRICA.

Eight to be Chosen From West Section of Ontario.

In deference to the many requests which have been received by the State, it has been decided that of the twenty lady teachers sent from Ontario to South Africa, eight will be chosen by the Educational Department at Toronto from the western section of the province.



000, as against an actual revenue last year of \$52,514,701, so the probable increase for the would be \$2,285,298. There been expended for the current up to March 10th, \$80,138,502, taking into account last year's nditure, and allowing for a con-able increase this year, he anti-ated the total when the twelve ths closed would be \$51,000,000, 4,138,632 in advance of last 's expenditure on consolidated unt. He expected the surplus to be 5,800,000.

**The Capital Expenditure.**  
e capital expenditure would be tionally large, and he expected total \$14,250,000. This would ide railway subsidies, iron and bounties amounting to about 1,000, which were for the first chargeable to capital account, large sums for improving the pment of the Intercolonial and transportation, and \$950,000 certain awards dealt with last on. The addition to the public at the end of the year would efore amount to close upon \$6,000, as against \$5,420,000 dur- the last year of Conservative

The average annual addition the public debt would then unt to \$2,793,000 as against \$6,000 during the Conservative re-  
Mr. Fielding then gave figures show that in the per- from 1885 to 1890 13 per cent. of the capi- charges was paid for out of re- and from 1891 to 1896 only per cent. was so paid. From 7 to 1902, however—assuming estimate of the result of the pre- year's operations to be correct e Government would have prod for capital and special charges of revenue to the extent of 71 cent. As to the next fiscal year nning on July 1, Mr. Fielding no indications that prosperity did not continue. Notwithstand- that the Government had been to meet the large capital and ial expenditures imposed upon ecoursé had been had to tempor- loans, aggregating about \$1,000. Having regard to this and is which would shortly mature Government would shortly have o upon the market as borrowers, ther this would be done during present year, or next year, when loans matured, would be deter- ed later.

**ITALY'S SURRENDER.**  
**Government Gives Public Money to Railway Employees.**

despatch from London says :— situation in Italy has become e serious, as the crisis is only poned. The surrender of the ernment to the Socialists' de- id constitutes a precedent more gerous than almost any in mod- government.  
be threatened railway strike was ed on demands for an increase in es, which the companies protest- they were unable to pay. The ardelli Government has now in- duced a bill, providing for the ment of three-quarters of the uted amount, \$6,500,000, from public treasury. The Opposition, er than take the responsibility orcing on the strike, will not pe the bill, which is likely to pass. his astounding action, by which national treasury grants under lace out of the receipts contribut- by the taxpayers a large sum for benefit of a particular group of kmen, is the worst sign of the es in Europe to-day.  
fter a debate in the chamber of uties this afternoon on internal cy and the labor troubles the istry obtained a vote of confi- ge by 230 votes against 15.

**DEATH OF MRS. G. W. ROSS.**

**Wife of Ontario's Premier Succumbs to a Sudden Illness.**

A despatch from Toronto says :— The news of the sudden death of Mrs. G. W. Ross, wife of Premier Ross, early on Wednesday morning of last week, will be a severe shock to her many friends. Mrs. Ross was ill for only 24 hours. The patient was stricken with acute uraemia, and despite the efforts of the doctors died at 4:30 o'clock in the morning.

The late Mrs. Ross is the second wife of Premier Ross, having been married to him on the 10th of November, 1875. Her maiden name was Catherine Boston, daughter of William Boston, who came from Melrose, Scotland, to Lobo Township, Middlesex County, where the late Mrs. Ross was born in 1846. She was a sister of the late Robert Boston, ex-M.P. There are four children by the second marriage, G. W. Ross, jr., and Misses Kate, Florence and Mabel Ross.

Premier Ross is very much broken up over his bereavement, and is the recipient of widespread sympathy.

It is only a few weeks since Mrs. Ross was in attendance at the sessions of the House of Commons at Ottawa, having gone down for the opening of the session, and her presence at social functions, which she patronized, will be greatly missed.

**THE FUNERAL.**

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ross on Friday afternoon was a wonderful testimony to her excellence as a woman as well as to her position, and an expression of deep sympathy with the Premier in his sudden and great loss. Tributes to Mrs. Ross' high womanhood have come from all sections of the country since her death, and those tributes were concentrated in the sorrow of Friday afternoon.

The casket lay in the room just off the main hall and was covered with a luxuriance of flowers sent from friends in the city and from all over the country. The variety of the offerings baffles detailed description, but the effect was one of surpassing richness. Specially noticeable were the "Gates Ajar," from the Speaker and the Legislature, and a cross from the colleagues of the Premier.

**SIMPLE SERVICES.**

The services were under the direction of Mrs. Ross' Pastor, Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D., and were of the simplest character. There was no music, but after the lesson and prayer Dr. Milligan spoke briefly of Mrs. Ross' womanliness and the large part she occupied in the community. There was no service at Mount Pleasant Cemetery with the exception of a prayer by Dr. Milligan. The body was placed in the vault to await warmer weather, when the burial service will be held at the interment.

The pall-bearers were the Premier's colleagues, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hon. Richard Harcourt, Hon. John Dryden, Hon. E. J. Davis, Hon. J. R. Stratton, Hon. F. R. Latchford, Hon. J. T. Garrow, and Mr. Speaker Evanturel.

In the carriage following the hearse were the chief mourners, Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Robert Boston, G.W. Ross, B.A.

**KRUGER IS CONFIDENT.**

**Boers Will be Delivered Out of the Lion's Den.**

The following cable has been received at New York from Kruger:— "Utrecht, March 18.—There will be more good news yet from Delarey. This victory of his reminds me of General Botha's allusion a year ago to the miracle of faith which saved Daniel out of the lion's den. My confidence in the ultimate triumph

**METHUEN TELLS STORY.**

**Heroic Conduct of the Infantry and Artillery.**

A despatch to the London Daily Mail, dated Klerksdorp, via Pretoria March 16, gives an account of Gen. Methuen's disaster. It says that the pom-poms and field guns that the Boers brought to bear on the kraal occupied by some of the British were those captured from Col. von Denop's column. The pom-pom sent in 700 shots. The British infantry were outnumbered ten to one. An exceptionally gallant defence was made. Men and officers fell round the guns. Two officers who fell across the limbers were removed and then the firing continued. Gen. Methuen mounted his horse to go and bring up the mounted troops, who had retired for some distance. He was then hit in the thigh and his horse was killed. After his surrender, Gen. Delarey rode up and treated him with every consideration and courtesy. He ordered Gen. Methuen's return to Klerksdorp under the care of his own nephew, with Col. Townsend, who was wounded in three places. Many of the burghers bitterly opposed the release of Gen. Methuen, and a party was sent to bring him back. Gen. Delarey, however, insisted upon his being set free and carried the day. He placed two of his own waggons at the disposal of Gen. Methuen and Col. Townsend.

The correspondent in a later despatch speaks highly of Gen. Delarey, saying that he displayed all the old-time chivalry which characterized his Huguenot ancestors.

**LORD BERESFORD SPEAKS.**

**Britain Should Purchase Coal Fields in the Colonies.**

A despatch from London says :— In an address on Friday before the London Chamber of Commerce on the lack of administrative efficiency in the British organization for defence, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford remarked that initial naval reverses similar to the military reverses experienced in South Africa, would entail disasters which would be irreparable, and which would be eternal in their effect. It was lack of organization which led to the re-mout and other scandals. His plan for ensuring naval efficiency included the addition to the Board of Admiralty of a naval War Lord of the Admiralty, who would be responsible for placing before Parliament the full requirements of the navy.

The Government, Lord Beresford added, ought to purchase coal fields at home and in the colonies. All warships, unless for fighting purposes or valueless on account of lack of speed, ought to be abolished. The reserves ought to be reorganized and as early as possible the whole war fleet should be mobilized to test its organization and discover its weak points.

Instancing the shortage of coal at some of the principal stations, Lord Beresford said he had succeeded after much obstruction in finding out how inadequate were the supplies at Gibraltar and Malta. He represented this state of affairs to his chief, but he had to threaten to haul down his flag and publish the whole business in the newspapers in order to get the matter remedied.

**SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.**

**Japan Keen to Get at Russia, Says a Returned Officer.**

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says :—Captain F. H. Smith, a well known Englishman, who arrived here on the Tosa Maru from Japan, says that war between that country and Russia is soon to come. Capt. Smith said :— "The continued Russian occupa-

**LEADING MARKETS.**

**The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.**

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Toronto, March 18.—Wheat—The market is steady. Red and white are quoted at 72½c to 73c middle freights. On call No 2 white was offered at 73½c outside and 73c was bid G.T.R. middle freights. Goose wheat is steady at 68c for No. 2 middle freights. No. 2 mixed was offered at 73c on the G.T.R. east. Spring wheat is firmer, most lots having been cleaned up. On call No 1 sold at 73c on the G.T.R. east. Manitoba wheat is steady. On call No 1 hard was offered at 86c, No 1 northern at 83c and No 2 northern at 80c en route North Bay.

Flour—Is steady at \$2.85 for cars of 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$4 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—The market is quiet at \$18.50 for cars of shorts and \$16.50 for bran in bulk middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$22 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is quiet at 56c for No. 1 53c for No. 2, 51c to 52c for No 3 extra and 49c to 50c for No. 3 middle freights.

Buckwheat—Is quiet at 55c middle freights.

Rye—The market is steady at 56½c to 57c middle freights.

Corn—The market is quiet. On call 55½c was bid for No. 2 mixed outside, and 56½c was bid for No. 2 yellow outside, with 57c asked.

Oats—Are steady. On call 41½c was bid for No. 2 white on a low freight to New York, with sellers at 42c now shipped. No. 3 white were offered at 41c on a 14½c freight to New York, and for No. 2 mixed on track Toronto 42½c was bid.

Oatmeal—Is quiet. Cars of bags are quoted at \$4.60 and barrels at \$4.75 on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady. On call 80c was bid for No 2 on a 14½c freight to New York.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter—Conditions are unaltered in the butter market. Choice dairies are much sought after and hard to find. Creameries therefore are selling well. Prices are all steady. We quote :—

Creamery, prints..... 22c to 23c  
do solids..... 21c to 21½c  
do seconds..... 18c to 20c  
Dairy pound rolls choice 17c to 18c  
do large rolls, choice... 16½ to 17½  
do tubs..... 14c to 16c  
do medium and low... 10c to 12½c  
Eggs—Prices are even yet shaky, and although 13c to 13½c was yesterday's prevailing figure there were some large sales at 12c. To-day the most optimistic egg seller would be happy with 13c, but has to be content with 12½c. In Montreal, where as a rule the market is higher than here, the price at present is 12c.

Potatoes—Much poor stock is offering, and as the demand is only fair prices are none too strong. Cars on the track here are quoted at 62c to 68c. Out of store potatoes bring 75c to 80c.

Poultry—There is only a dull market with light offerings and a poor demand. We quote :—Fresh killed turkeys at 11c to 12c and chickens at 70c to 80c. Frozen turkeys are quoted at 9c to 10c and chickens at 25c to 50c. Ducks are quoted at 90c to \$1.

At River View, 20 miles from Chicago, Edward Deanzitz, 22 years of age, in a jealous fit shot and instantly killed Lillie Dittmann, his fiancée, 19 years old, and then ended his own life.





## Easter Ties!

In all probability you will want a new Tie or Fancy Print Shirt for the Easter holidays. We have all styles of Ties in the latest and most up-to-date silks, at popular prices.

**J. L. BOYES,**

Hats and Caps.



## COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafeo offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

**J. R. DAFOE,**  
AT THE BIG MILL.

**J. GARRATT & SON,**  
Bakers and Confectioners.

Leave Your Order  
at Garratt's For - -

**HOT X BUNS.**

## They are O. K.

**Our New Lines of  
Gents' Boots at  
\$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00**

are not the kind that get shop-worn. They are money savers to the wearer.

**The New Shoe for Women—The product of "The Slater Shoe Co." are expected next week.**

**A Reduction** of \$2.00 a pair on two lines of Men's \$5 Boots. Some of our customers are on the outlook for this ad.

**SCHOOL and WORKING BOOTS**  
Solid and Serviceable.  
Solid Soles and Counters.

**TRUNKS**—If you want a Trunk you will find variety here, and the price will please you.

**J. J. HAINES.**  
Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

**CARLETON WOODS.**  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Roblin, Ont.

**JOHN POLLARD,**  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICE. SES.  
Express Office, Napanee  
Strictly Private and Confidential.

**JOHN ALLEN,**  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Commissioner in H. C. J.  
Conveyancer, etc.  
**MARLBANK.**

## The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, MAR. 21, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

## COAL!

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

**SCRANTON COAL,**

The best Coal on the market.  
Orders promptly attended to.

**MRS. E. M. BARTLETT.**  
Telephone No. 27. 39tf

## TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,  
Mar. 17, 1902.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening.

**Hair Shampoo—** Packer's Hair Shampoo cleanses and beautifies the hair—cures Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out, giving it that soft and silky appearance—25c is a bottle, at  
**THE MEDICAL HALL,  
DETLOR & WALLACE,  
The Prescription Druggists.**

**The People Say**  
after testing Vanluven's Coal, that it is A1. 51

## Sugar Social.

Court Selby, No. 1809 I. O. F. will have a sugar social in the Foresters' Hall, on Friday evening, March 21st, at 8 o'clock. Everyone invited. 13bp

## Lost.

Between Mr S. Gibson's farm, and Homer Miles' residence Newburgh Road, a log chain. Finder will please leave same with Mr. Stephen Gibson. 14b

## Bicycles! Bicycles!

Bring in your wheels and have them cleaned, put in shape ready for use. See our new wheels—prices are in reach of everybody. **BOYLE & SON.**

## Our Clubbing Offer.

The Toronto Daily Star, one year, (sent through the mails); the Star's Portrait of the King (sent postpaid securely tubed); The Napanee Express, one year, (regular price one dollar), all for \$2.20. Send your subscription to the EXPRESS office, Napanee, Ontario.

## Very Good, Indeed.

The west window of the Robinson Co.'s dry goods store attracted considerable attention on St. Patrick's Day. The decorations were all of a greenish hue and a placard containing the following words brought forth not a few comments:—"Ireland for ever, and Canada three days longer."

## Look! Look! Look!

J. H. Fitzpatrick has started a new store with new goods and new prices. We will give good Oranges for 12c. per doz. and Lemons 20c. per doz. and all groceries under the usual price. We make a specialty of flour and feed. The Hungarian patent flour, \$2.40 per cwt. for \$2.25, Royal Gem, \$2.00.

## Unique Wallpaper.

Would you like to have a room or two with a wallpaper different to any yet seen in this county? We will undertake to supply you with this class of goods. Long range of patterns. Prices from fifty cents up to two dollars per roll.

**THE POLLARD COMPANY,**  
Dundas Street, Napanee.

## A Delicious Treat

is in store for those who attend the maple sugar social, which is to be held in the Brick church, Morven, on Tuesday night next, March 25th. The programme will consist of singing, recitations and readings by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Collier, and an address by Rev. J. E. Moore, Ph.B., all of Newburgh, and also selections rendered by our home talent. Come and enjoy the treat. Admission—adults 25c, children 15c. 14a

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists. Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange & Bro., Druggists, Napanee.

## "All a Mistake."

The farce comedy, "All a mistake," presented at the opera house on Saturday evening was witnessed by a fair sized audience. The company presented the play in a fairly able manner. Arthur Goodman, who was the leading man, is deserving of special mention. His character, "Abraham Muffin, the man in black," was well presented, and his juggling feats in the special-



## Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 12:15 p.m.
3:33 a.m.	10:31 a.m.
10:31 a.m.	1:22 p.m.
1:22 p.m.	4:33 p.m.
4:33 p.m.	8:25 p.m.

\*Daily except Monday. \*Daily, 11 trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boye at the station.

## East End Barber Shop.

Next to Jamieson's Bakery, formerly the Tichborne House.  
**J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.**

## Rikley's Restaurant.

Easter Good Things.—Candies, bon bons, cakes and confectionery for all times. We keep none but the goods procurable.

## CENTRAL BARBER SHOP

All the latest convenience. Everything new and up-to-date. Experienced workmen. Give me a call.  
**F. S. SCOTT, Prop.**

## Centenarian Dead.

John Currl, a centenarian, and the man in the County of Lennox and Addington, aged 102 years, was buried today. He died on Sunday at his residence in the Township of Camden.

## Argyll Lodge Rooms.

The beautiful rooms of Argyll No. 212, I.O.O.F., in the Leonard will be open to the public on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 25th and 26th. The above rooms have been recently renovated and are now among the finest in the district, and well worthy of a visit. Thursday evening, March 27th, the lodge will be formally opened. Brethren Deseronto and Napanee Lodge, I will be present and assist in the proceedings. All are welcome to visit the lodge on Tuesday and Wednesday evening.

**Kidney Experiment.**—There's a lot for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some of the other kidney diseases. Lay hold of treatment that thousands have pinned faith to and has cured quickly and neatly. South American Kidney stands pre-eminent in the world of medicine as the kidney sufferer's friend. Sold by A. W. Grange & B.

## An Interesting Curiosity.

Quite recently Mrs. E. Pringle received a letter from her son, Aubrey, who is on the continent with Al. G. Fiel Minstrels. The letter was sent from Lake City, Utah, the home of the Minstrels, and contained a piece of script at five cents, which is used by that sect as money, of course being only tiable among themselves. On one side of the picture of the Mormon Temple, which is a very elaborate looking affair, are the words:—"This script is payable in and is not current except at the B General Storehouse, Salt Lake City, Utah." On the opposite side of the picture is a portrait of a man, who is somewhat similar. A Salt Lake paper to say of Mr. Pringle, "His ballads are all of one stamp as a r Aubrey C. Pringle, bass, a profound young man with a voice of whom it will be heard in the future." He is pleased to learn that our young town is making a name for himself in country. The first three days of the company were playing at Los Angeles.

Take your load of grain Tuesday, day, Monday, Thursday, Wednesday, Saturday next to Close's Mills. They will get the grinding done with mill.  
**JAS. A. C.**

## Public Library.

The following books are this week placed on the shelves of the public library:—  
Dead Man's Hall, No. 1, by F. W.

## J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

Leave Your Order  
at Garratt's For - -

# HOT X BUNS.

We Also Have a  
Complete Stock of

Confectionery, Cakes, Oysters  
direct from Baltimore, Canned  
Goods, etc. A trial will con-  
vince that we handle only the  
best.

## J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners,

Dundas Street West. 6-1y

# WALLPAPER

New and Choice  
Designs.

## PRICES ARE VERY REASONABLE!

"The People's Fair,"

Napanee.

## C. I. MAYBEE,

Boyle & Son  
non-rust bottom milk can—best can made.

### Sarcasm That Failed

A certain Englishman by birth who is an American by force of circumstances has been in this country long enough to absorb the American idea of humor. Last summer he was in London on a visit and happening to have business with a man on an upper floor of a tall building took the "lift" to reach his office. The elevator was one of those excessively deliberate British affairs, and its snail-like progress annoyed the Americanized Briton. The only other occupant of the car was a middle aged Englishman, with a manner of peculiarly English seriousness. The man from America ventured to address him.

"I think I could make a great improvement in this lift," he said.

The Englishman looked seriously interested.

"How?" he asked.

"Why," the other man went on, "I'd make it go faster by a simple little arrangement. I'd stop the lift altogether and move the building up and down."

The Englishman looked slightly more interested.

"How?" he asked.

Where Doctors do agree!—Physicians no longer consider it catering to "quackery" in recommending in practice so meritorious a remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Nervousness as South American Nerve. They realize that it is a step in advance in medical science and a sure and permanent cure for diseases of the stomach. It will cure you. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—60

Orders promptly attended to.

## MRS. E. M. BARTLETT.

Telephone No. 27. 39tf

### TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,  
Mar. 17, 1902.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening.

Owing to the absence of the Mayor, Coun. Lapum occupied the chair.

The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed.

Councillors Carson, Waller, Williams and Madole were in attendance.

Mayor Rutnan entered and occupied the chair.

The clerk read a communication from the Bell Telephone Co., relating to the business transactions between that company and the town. In reference to their account against the town for new fire alarm system. They claimed it should have been settled last November. Their account for repairing and inspecting the system might be destroyed, and they would not ask for payment. As to the telephone in the town hall, which the council thought should be given free gratis for privileges granted the said company, they ask for information as to the privileges granted, as they thought the "boot was on the other foot." They made mention of the fact that the old fire alarm had been run for several months after the expiration of the contract for the convenience of the town. On motion the communication was laid on the table.

Coun. Lapum stated that, if he understood aright, the contract between the Waterworks Company and the town called for direct communication between the pump house and the fire hall, which was not the case. Referred to the Fire Water and Light Committee to report.

On motion of Lapum and Madole the Waterworks question in reference to the renewal of the contract, was referred to the Fire Water and Light Committee to report.

The contract between the late John R. Scott Electric Light Company and the town, was laid on the table and discussed.

On motion of Lapum and Madole the clerk was instructed to write the Napanee Water and Electric Light Co., asking them if they are the assignees and present representatives of the late John R. Scott Company.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for tenders for supplies for the town for 1902.

The following accounts were ordered paid: R. Denison, goods for poor, \$54.38; R. Denison, wood for town property, \$1.25; S. Kelly, drawing hose cart, 50c.

The treasurer asked for a voucher for payments, amounting to \$7.00. One payment of \$2.80 to E. Kinkley, for opening water course on north side of road on Roblin's hill, was objected to by some of the councillors, as the engineer thought the work was unnecessary, and had not ordered it done. Mr. Lapum thought otherwise and had ordered the work done. On motion the treasurer was granted a voucher for the amount asked for less the \$2, for the work above mentioned.

Council adjourned.

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists. Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange & Bro., Druggists, Napanee.

### "All a Mistake."

The farce comedy, "All a mistake," presented at the opera house on Saturday evening was witnessed by a fair sized audience. The company presented the play in a fairly able manner. Arthur Goodman, who was the leading man, is deserving of special mention. His character, "Abraham Muffin, the man in black," was well presented, and his juggling feats in the specialty act, were well worth the price of admission. Miss Carrie Hill is a charming young actress and made quite a hit in her specialty songs. The remainder of the company were very good.

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

### Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge by applying to the firm above mentioned.

### CANADA.

75,036—Archibald Sharp, London, Eng.—Imp. in Cycles, Spring framed & rigid-framed.

75,051—Ignatius Thomas Lennox, Ivy, Ont.—Harrow.

75,058—Art. A. Francis, Bergamo, Italy—Ore concentrating apparatus.

75,060—John W. Gaunt, Thurso, Que.—Non-refillable bottle.

75,063—Messrs. Black & Worrall, Halifax, N. S.—Fruit sizer.

### UNITED STATES.

694,466—Geo. C. Ferguson, Frederickton, N. B.—Cork extractor.

694,502—Joseph Tremblay, Ste. Cune gonde, Que.—Valve.

694,950—James Drover, St. John's, Newfoundland.—Spool cabinet.

Write for a copy of the "Inventor's Help."

### CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

### Warning To Local Merchants.

The Canadian Printer and Publisher for March contains the following paragraph which will no doubt be of interest to local merchants: I am informed that the two big departmental stores in Toronto, namely, Eaton's and Simpson's, are going in for spring catalogues far beyond what their previous ones have been. For instance, they are going in extensively for colored illustrations, so as to illustrate fabrics of all kinds, including carpets, etc. This is intended to scoop in as much trade from the town merchant as possible, and if what I hear of the catalogue is true, it would not surprise me if more business than ever were brought into the city. My advice to advertising managers in town and country offices is to warn live merchants in their own towns of the coming competition and get them to go in for more home advertising than they have previously done. If they have been in the habit of getting out catalogues for district circulation, and this is common in smaller places, it might be well to urge them to spend more on their catalogue. In this way the printing of them could be better done.

### DETLOF & WALLACE,

The Prescription Druggists, give

## MAIL ORDERS

Just drop us a card addressed

DETLOF & WALLACE

Medical Hall, Napanee

YOU'LL GET THE GOODS.

suggested to learn that our young 1 is making a name for himself country. The first three days of the company were playing at Lo Cal.

Take your load of grain Tuesday, Monday, Thursday, Wednesday, Saturday next to Close's Mills. will get the grinding done with m JAS. A.

### Public Library.

The following books are this placed on the shelves of the public

Dead Men Tell No Tales, by E. ing. An exciting story of love a ture; scene laid in England an ocean, fifty years ago; very thr interesting.

My Lady's Diamonds, by Ac geant. A type of detective sto laid in England; time, the preser interesting.

Light Freights, by W. W. Jacot stories of life in the Merchar service; very funny and at times told in the London cockney diale

Held for Orders, by Frank I man. Short tales of railroad Western States, in the pioneer day ways; excellent character sketch £19000, by Burford Delaney, tale of the detective type; the volves around the attempts to r stolen money; rather gruesome in the details.

A. S. Kimmerly has a full stoc and Shorts, Timothy and Clo Great bargains in sugars. Keew still takes the lead. Try our tea, 25c. Douglas' Liniment 20c. a b

### Roast Peacock.

In the old days a peacock haps the most gorgeous and d dish on the Christmas board. prepared by first carefully. the skin without losing the The fowl was then dressed, with all kinds of good things, and finally sewed into its skin taining the brilliant plumag beak was gilded, and this dis a king, was placed upon the ta the blare of trumpets and th ous applause of the revelers.

A Casket of Pearls.—Dr. V Pineapple Tablets would prove solace to the disheartened dyspe would but test their potency. veritable gems in preventing the stomach disorders, by aiding ar lating digestion—60 of these "pearls" in a box, and they cost Recommended by most eminent pl Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—64

## The Eyes Feed the Brain.

Parents who neglect children's eyes are m



dwarfs the feet—the ot stunts the mind.

When we adjust glasse study becomes a pleasu

## H. E. Smith,

GRADUATE OPTICIA

Smith's Jewelry Store,

Napanee.





**Trunk Railway Time Table.**

West, 12:05 a.m. Going East, \*2:09 a.m.  
 3:33 a.m. " 12:17 a.m.  
 10:34 a.m. " 1:00 a.m.  
 \*1:22 p.m. " 6:40 p.m.  
 4:58 p.m.  
 6:35 p.m.  
 except Monday. \*Daily. All other  
 n daily, Sundays excepted.  
 can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at  
 on. 8-1y

nd Barber Shop,  
 to Jamieson's Bakery, formerly at  
 aborne House.  
 J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

s. Restaurant.  
 r Good Things.—Candies, fruits,  
 s, cakes and confectionery fresh at  
 s. We keep none but the best  
 ourable.

**RAL BARBER SHOP.**  
 he latest conveniences,  
 thing new and up-to-date,  
 ienced workmen.  
 me a call.  
 F. S SCOTT, Proprietor.

arian Dead.  
 Currl, a centenarian, and the oldest  
 the County of Lennox and Addin-  
 d 102 years, was buried on Tues-  
 e died on Sunday at his residence  
 Township of Camden.

**Lodge Rooms.**  
 beautiful rooms of Argyll Lodge,  
 I.O.O.F., in the Leonard block,  
 open to the public on Tuesday and  
 day evenings, March 25th and 26th.  
 ve rooms have been recently reno-  
 nd are now among the finest in this  
 , and well worthy of a visit. On  
 ay evening, March 27th, the rooms  
 formally opened. Brethren from  
 ito and Napanee Lodge, No. 86,  
 present and assist in the proceed-  
 ill are welcome to visit the rooms  
 day and Wednesday evenings.

ey Experiment.—There's no time  
 rimenting when you've discovered  
 are a victim of some one form or  
 of kidney disease. Lay hold of the  
 nt that thousands have pinned their  
 and has cured quickly and perma-  
 South American Kidney Cure  
 preminent in the world of  
 e as the kidney sufferer's truest  
 Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—62

recently Curiosity.  
 recently Mrs. E. Pringle received  
 from her son, Aubrey, who is tour-  
 continent with Al. G. Field's Big  
 ls. The letter was sent from Salt  
 ity, Utah, the home of the Mormon  
 d contained a piece of script valued  
 ents, which is used by that famous  
 money, of course being only nego-  
 mong themselves. On one side is a  
 of the Mormon Temple, which is a  
 laborate looking affair, and the  
 —"This script is payable in meat  
 ot current except at the Bishop's  
 Storehouse, Salt Lake City.  
 On the opposite side the wording  
 what similar. A Salt Lake City  
 say of Mr. Pringle: "First part  
 are all of one stamp as a rule, but  
 C. Pringle, basso-profundo, is a  
 nan with a voice of whom things  
 heard in the future." We are  
 to learn that our young townsman  
 ing a name for himself in that  
 . The first three days of this week  
 pany were playing at Los Angeles.

your load of grain Tuesday, Fri-  
 nday, Thursday, Wednesday or  
 y next to Close's Mills. There you  
 the grinding done with mill stones.  
 JAS. A. CLOSE.

**Library.**  
 following books are this week being  
 n the shelves of the public library:  
 Men Tell No Tales. by E. W. Horn-

The Big Store. **Lahey & Co.** Napanee.

**Splendid Easter Readiness!**

Here's a store full of smart, up-to-date new things for Spring wear. We have chosen our stocks in every department with particular care, to suit particular buyers —Merchandise of such standard grade that we gladly guarantee every purchase to prove satisfactory in every manner. Easter is quickly approaching and you will need all sorts of new wearing apparel for that glorious feast day. We are royally ready to serve you in an eminently satisfactory way with stylish goods as fresh as a spring morning. Come and see.

**Spring Dress Goods Beauties.**

The pre-eminent values this department invariably offers in handsome, season-able fabrics have firmly established it in the favor of every discriminating woman shopper hereabouts. The department just now is radiant with Spring newness—the daintiest, the prettiest, the most correct weaves, patterns and colorings are here await- ing your selection. It will certainly pay you to choose the makings of your new Easter costume from our up-to-date assembly of cloths. The better judge you are of fabrics and values the more pleased you will be with our showing.

**KID GLOVE PERFECTION.**

Gloves are a most important adjunct to your new Spring costume. Their appearance will enhance or mar its smart effect, therefore, in choosing your kid gloves, care should be exer- cised. Women who buy Perrin Kid Gloves once buy them again—this means that they satisfy. They fit the hand—this makes them comfortable. They are stylish—this makes them look well. They are made of the finest kid by the best glove manufacturers in France—this makes them last. Best of all, they're just as cheap as the ordinary kinds. Perrin's new Olga, 2-dome fasteners, colors greys, white, mode, tans, castor, browns and blacks, every pair guar- anteed, \$1.25. Perrin's Adonis, 2-dome fasteners, colors tans, browns, castors, blue, green and black, every pair guaranteed, \$1.00. Perrin's Boulogne, laced, colors tans, browns, greys and black, every pair guaranteed, \$1.25. Perrin's Beatrix, 2-dome fasteners, colors tans, white, castor, browns and blacks, 75c. Perrin's Marietta, 4 buttons, all colors and black, 50c. Perrin's Estella, undressed Kid, in colors and black, \$1.25.

**SMART SPRING CLOTHING.**

We want every well-dressing man in town, to see our new Spring Suits and Overcoats—Men who like an order- made touch to their clothes and who think it cannot be had outside of their tailor's shops. In choosing our stock we demand the best materials, trimmings and workmanship—and we get it. The clothes are treated by the tailors much the same as order-made—but the cost is about half. We've the kind that will fit you to a "T" and give you all around satisfaction. Want a New Suit or Overcoat for Easter? All sizes for men and boys. Men's Overcoats, \$5.00 to \$13.00. Men's Suits, \$5.00 to \$13.00. Youth's Suits, sizes 33, 34 and 35, \$3.50 to \$9.00. Boys' three-piece Knicker Suits, sizes 28 to 33, \$3.00 to \$7.00. Boys' two-piece Suits, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

The Big Store. **Lahey & Co.,** Napanee.

Letters From Manufacturers.

PIANO TUNING.

DEATH OF MRS. JAS. W. HIGGINS

At Deseronto Under Suspicious Cir- cumstances—An Inquest Held.



learn that our young townsman  
a name for himself in that  
The first three days of this week  
ny were playing at Los Angeles,

ur load of grain Tuesday, Fri-  
day, Thursday, Wednesday or  
next to Close's Mills. There you  
e grinding done with mill stones.  
JAS. A. CLOSE.

rary.

wing books are this week being  
the shelves of the public library:  
n Tell No Tales, by E. W. Horn-  
exciting story of love and adven-  
e laid in England and on the  
7 years ago; very thrilling and

ly's Diamonds, by Adeline Ser-  
type of detective story; scene  
gland; time, the present; fairly

ights, by W. W. Jacobs. Short  
life in the Merchant Marine  
ry funny and at times farcical;  
London cockney dialect.

r Orders, by Frank H. Spear-  
ort tales of railroad life in the  
ates, in the pioneer days of rail-  
ellent character sketches.  
by Barford Delanney. A vivid  
detective type; the story re-  
ind the attempts to recover the  
ey; rather gruesome in some of

mmery has a full stock of Bran-  
s, Timothy and Clover Seed  
gains in sugars. Keewatin flour  
the lead. Try our tea, 2 lbs. for  
las' Liniment 20c. a bottle.

#### Roast Peacock.

old days a peacock was per-  
most gorgeous and decorative  
e Christmas board. This was  
by first carefully removing  
without losing the feathers.  
was then dressed, stuffed  
inds of good things, roasted  
y sewed into its skin, still re-  
he brilliant plumage. The  
gilded, and this dish, fit for  
as placed upon the table amid  
of trumpets and the raptur-  
use of the revelers.

st of Pearls.—Dr. Von Stan's  
Tablets would prove a great  
he disheartened dyspeptic if he  
test their potency. They're  
ems in preventing the seating of  
isorders, by aiding and stimu-  
estation—60 of these health  
n a box, and they cost 35 cents.  
ded by most eminent physicians.  
W. Grange & Bro.—64

## Eyes Feed Brain.

its who neglect their  
en's eyes are more  
cruel than  
the Chinese,  
who encase  
the feet of  
their little  
ones. One  
the feet—the other  
he mind.  
ve adjust glasses  
comes a pleasure.

**E. Smith,**  
DUATE OPTICIAN,  
th's Jewelry Store,  
Napanee.



The Big Store.

# Lahey & Co.,

Napanee.

## Letters From Manufacturers.

### PIANO TUNING.

To Whom It May Concern,—

The bearer, W. A. Rockwell, is a com-  
petent tuner, and we would recommend all  
owners of Gerhard Heintzman pianos to  
allow no tuner who does not carry our  
recommend to tune their pianos. Mr.  
Rockwell is a thorough and reliable man,  
which cannot be said of many so-called  
tuners who travel the country.

The Gerhard Heintzman Co.

To Whom It May Concern,—

This is to certify that W. A. Rockwell is  
a competent piano tuner, and we would  
recommend him to anyone requiring their  
piano tuned. Any work entrusted to him  
will be carefully attended to.

Dominion Organ and Piano Co.

This is to certify that Mr. W. A. Rock-  
well has tuned pianos for us and has given  
entire satisfaction. He has been engaged  
in the piano business for many years, is a  
musician and understands the construction  
of the piano. We can recommend him  
with pleasure to anyone who require their  
piano tuned, feeling confident his work  
will give satisfaction.

Wormwith & Co.

The above are a few letters I have re-  
ceived from time to time, and as I find  
that certain persons have in the past gone  
about with tuning kit, representing them-  
selves as competent, when they have no  
knowledge whatever of the business, (they  
are called tramp tuners) I trust my many  
customers will see to it that they know  
whom they employ and that strangers  
either in piano trade or as tuner have no  
fide recommends.

10

W. A. ROCKWELL

### Satisfactorily Explained.

"John, when you came home last  
night you talked and acted very queer-  
ly. You were lifting your feet endeavor-  
ing to step over imaginary obstacles."

"Oh, yes, my dear. All the evening  
I felt as if I were walking on clouds.  
You remember we had angel cake for  
supper."

### A Peep Into the Future.

John B. Clark expresses his belief  
in The Atlantic Monthly that a hun-  
dred years hence Manhattan Island  
will have streets in several stories and  
that rifles, cannon, warships and the  
wasteful burning of coal to make  
steam will be things of the past.

### A Pecuniary Fatigue.

"Don't forget," said the willing  
worker, "that money talks."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum  
a little glumly, "but I can't help wish-  
ing that you boys would select another  
phonograph occasionally."

### His Last Venture.

"What is our old friend Hardup doing  
nowadays?"

"Oh, he's gone into real estate."

"That's the very last thing I should  
have supposed he'd do."

"It was. He's dead."—New York  
Times.

### Conservation of Energy.

"You say you never gossip?"

"Never," answered Miss Cayenne.

"When I feel disposed to hear my  
neighbors discussed, I merely mention  
a name and proceed to listen."—Wash-  
ington Star.

## DEATH OF MRS. JAS. W. HIGGINS

At Deseronto Under Suspicious Cir-  
cumstances—An Inquest Held.

Mrs. Jas. W. Higgins died at her home  
in Deseronto on Monday, March 10th,  
under suspicious circumstances. Her un-  
timely demise led to an inquest, which was  
held last week. The evidence given  
showed very clearly that Mrs. Jno. Girven,  
through an unsuccessful attempt at abor-  
tion, caused the above lady's death. The  
verdict given was as follows:—"We find  
that Mrs. Jas. W. Higgins came to her  
death through an attempt at abortion by  
the use of some instrument performed by  
Mrs. John Girven, presumably with the  
knowledge of James W. Higgins."

### A Table Decoration.

At a banquet given recently in Paris  
by a French comte, the guests re-  
ceived a most astonishing surprise. In  
the center of the table was what ap-  
peared to be a huge pile of food, and  
just before soup was served the cover  
parted, disclosing a large birdcage.  
This suddenly opened, revealing a  
beautiful young lady adorned with  
wings. She remained in her strange  
position during the dinner and intro-  
duced each new dish by singing a  
couplet.

### Had Looked Out For Number One.

"Have you ever done anything to  
better the condition of any part of the  
human race?" said the very serious  
man.

"Of course I have," answered the  
person with the cold gray eye. "Am  
I not a part of the human race?"—Ex-  
change.

### A Cynic on Marriage.

Sardines are a delicacy fit for any  
epicure, but the other fish was thus  
summed up by an epigrammatic Corn-  
ishman: "Pilchards," he said "are  
like wives. When they're bad, they're  
awful, and when they're good they're  
only middling."

### Admirable Caution.

Book Agent—Is the head of the house  
in?

Servant—Yes; he's in the library try-  
ing to write a letter on a new type-  
writer he has just bought.

Book Agent (hastily)—I'll call again.

### African Rivers.

All the rivers of Africa have re-  
markable peculiarities. They seek the  
ocean that is furthest away from  
their source. Their course is always  
broken by falls, and their mouths are  
stopped by numerous sandbanks.

## Church of England Notice

CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday  
services. Holy Communion on 1st and  
3rd Sundays of the month at the midday  
service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m.  
Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA—Services  
for Palm Sunday, March 23: St. Alban's,  
Odessa, 10.30 a.m.; Hawley, 3 p.m.; St.  
John's, Bath, 7 p.m. Services for Holy  
week: St. John's, Bath, daily (except Good  
Friday) 9.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Services for  
Good Friday: St. John's, Bath, the three  
hours' service, 12 noon to 3 p.m. Services  
for Easter Day: Bath, 6.30 a.m., 11 a.m.  
and 7 p.m.; Odessa, 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.



## Which Style?

When you order a Coat from us it will be  
fashionable and well made. It will be  
along the line suggested by your ideas and  
will be correct in every respect. We are  
now offering special values in Winter Goods  
and you can get a first-class Winter Suit or  
Overcoat at a very low price. CALL AND  
SEE US.

## J. A. Cathro,

Fine Tailoring,  
Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

## Have You Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone  
No. 32 or drop me a postal  
card and I will send for same  
and pay the

## Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk,  
such as Rags, Bones, all kinds  
of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass,  
Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots  
and Shoes, and Old Papers, in  
fact all kinds of old

## JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or  
Rendered Tallow, and all kinds  
of Grease.

## Chas. Stevens.

12th

The Napanee Express,  
The Weekly Sun-Toronto \$1.75.